

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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7 January 1980

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

A 1

AFGHAN UN OFFICIAL PROTESTS SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW050235 Beijing XINHUA in English 0203 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 4 (XINHUA)--Abdul Hakim Tabibi, deputy permanent representative of Afghanistan to the United Nations, announced his resignation this afternoon in protest against the Soviet aggression on his own country.

In a statement issued at a press conference, Tabibi said, "I am leaving my post as a protest against the violation of sovereignty and independence of my country by our neighbour, the Soviet Union" whose action in the past few days "has violated the charter and principle of international law." He stated, "Our people are shocked" by the Soviet armed intervention. It is true that our country is small and poor, but it is also true that it never compromised its independence and identity. It would be a mistake to think otherwise," he declared.

"I want to state here on behalf of the suffering people of my country at this critical hour of our history that the whole world should raise their voice in our defence which is the defence of freedom and liberty and justice. The world should know that on their support indeed depends the future of a small country with empty hand but with great pride and honour and a big heart and spirit of friendship to all," he said. He appealed to the Muslim countries, the non-aligned countries and the African and newly independent countries to stand by the side of the Afghan people.

He demanded the Soviet Union withdraw their troops from Afghanistan quickly.

XINHUA REPORTS ON UNSC MEETING ON AFGHAN SITUATION

OW060303 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] United Nations, January 5 (XINHUA)--The Security Council, after frustrating Soviet obstruction, met this afternoon to begin its consideration of the situation in Afghanistan created by the Soviet armed intervention. The Soviet aggression and hegemonistic action were sternly condemned by all speakers.

The meeting was convened at the request of 51 countries contained in a letter dated January 3 addressed to the president of the council. In the letter, the signatories called for "an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security".

Right at the beginning of the meeting, the Soviet representative tried in vain to obstruct consideration of the Afghanistan situation, alleging that such a meeting was "interference in the internal affairs of a member state of the United Nations". However, the manoeuvre was foiled and the council immediately entered into debate after President Jacques Leprette (France) announced the adoption of the agenda for the current meeting, according to the suggestions of the overwhelming majority of member states.

As regards the participation of Afghan foreign minister in the meeting, the representatives of Britain, China, Portugal, Norway and the United States explicitly stated that permission for him to attend the current meeting should in no way be interpreted as recognition of the present regime in Afghanistan or as acquiescence in the situation created by the Soviet armed intervention.



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A 2

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GENERAL

TEXT

The representative of Pakistan pointed out that this outrageous aggressive action of the Soviet Union against a sovereign state had "aroused the indignation of the freedom-loving people throughout the world.

The Afghan foreign minister also spoke at the meeting. But his whole statement was only meant to justify the Soviet aggression against his own country.

PRC Delegate's Speech

OW060726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 5 (XINHUA)--Chen Chu, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, this evening vigorously condemned the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan for posing a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the whole world. Speaking at the U.N. Security Council's meeting to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for the international peace and security, he said, "the undisguised Soviet armed aggression and intervention against Afghanistan has not only grossly encroached upon the sovereignty and independence of Afghanistan but also openly trampled upon the United Nations Charter and the norms guiding international relations, thus posing an extremely serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the whole world."

"The Soviet military aggression and intervention against Afghanistan" he added, "is a most serious development and a grave step taken by the Soviet Union in furtherance of hegemonism. In quest of world hegemony, the Soviet Union, apart from stepping up its frontal military deployment in Europe in recent years, has accelerated its so-called 'southward drive', sparing no effort to extend its tentacles of military aggression to the south in an attempt to reach the Indian Ocean, control the sea lanes for oil transportation, seize oil-producing areas, outflank Europe, pose a direct menace to South Asia, and thus dominate the world."

"At present, when the Vietnamese authorities are further expanding their aggression in Kampuchea with Soviet backing, the Soviet Union has wantonly initiated its armed aggression against Afghanistan. Obviously, both are important components of the Soviet global strategy for world domination," he observed.

"At the current session of the General Assembly," he stressed, "the Soviet Union made a big show in proposing the inadmissibility of hegemonism. However, scarcely had the ink on the General Assembly resolution against hegemonism dried, when the Soviet Union, shedding all disguise, launched a naked military aggression, enabling the people to see more clearly that the self-styled 'natural ally' of the Third World is in fact the most vicious enemy of the Third World and all peoples. In the short span of the past year, the series of grave events that have occurred fully reveal the extreme insanity and recklessness of the policies of aggression and expansion pursued by the Soviet Union."

Chen Chu appealed to all countries and peoples subjected to direct or indirect threats of Soviet aggression and expansion to unite and take practical actions to wage unremitting struggles against Soviet hegemonism and firmly oppose and frustrate its aggression and expansion so as to make positive contributions to the maintenance of world peace and preservation of the independence and sovereignty of all peoples.

He urged the Security Council to condemn the Soviet military aggression and intervention against Afghanistan in the strongest term, to demand firmly the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet Armed Forces from Afghanistan and to call upon all governments and peoples to take all effective measures to oppose categorically and frustrate the Soviet authorities' act of aggression and expansion.

LAST LINE

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GENERAL

TEXT

## U.S. Delegate's Speech

OW062159 Beijing XINHUA in English 2138 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] United Nations, January 6 (XINHUA)--"No state will be safe against a larger and more powerful neighbor if the international community appears to condone the Soviet Union's armed intervention. This must be of particular concern to states whose territory lies near the Soviet borders," stated Donald F. McHenry, permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations, who was the first speaker at this morning's Security Council's meeting.

He declared that "a terrible miscalculation has been made by the Soviet authorities. The ramifications of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are enormous."

The U.S. representative pointed out that the facts of the situation are clear. Over a period of months, the Soviet Union carefully planned and prepared to invade Afghanistan. It then carried out its military operation--quickly and brutally. "The Soviet Union overthrew the Amin government, which it had previously supported, and replaced it with a puppet regime," he said.

He went on to say that the Soviet Union has claimed that the leadership of Afghanistan requested Soviet military assistance. Which leadership? It is beyond doubt that President Amin was still in office when the Soviet troops attacked the Presidential Palace and when he was executed. Was it the leadership of Babrak Karmal, President Amin's Soviet-appointed successor, a man who was not even in Afghanistan at the time of the Soviet intervention, but rather in the U.S.S.R.?

He said that "the Afghan people and Afghan Army units have resisted this Soviet aggression, despite the overwhelming military superiority of the invader. Fighting continues in several areas of the country."

He rebuffed the Soviet claim that the Soviet Union was acting in furtherance of collective self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter as a perversion of the Charter--an insult to the intelligence of the members of the community of nations. He stressed that "Article 51 can be invoked only if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations." "The only armed attack on Afghanistan was the one launched by the Soviet Union," he pointed out. He stated that the United Nations Charter "does not give the Soviet Union, or any nation, the right to take military action in another country or to replace its government because it disagrees with the policies or performance of the existing government."

Donald F. McHenry said that "the fact is that the Soviet Union has flouted international law and has violated regional and international peace and stability. That the Soviet Union has done so with cold calculation and advance planning, in an area of the world which is now experiencing particular instability and tension, makes its act even more egregious and irresponsible. That the Soviet Union is taking military action against a deeply religious and fiercely independent people, who are struggling for human and religious rights, underscores the brutality and illegality of its action".

He urged the Soviet Union to withdraw immediately its troops from Afghanistan and to allow the people of Afghanistan to conduct their own affairs, without outside pressure and interference.

LAST LINE

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UNITED STATES

B 1

TEXT

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY BROWN BEGINS VISIT TO CHINA

Arrival in Beijing

OWO51636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--Dr. Harold Brown, secretary of defense of the United States, Mrs. Brown, and Dr. Brown's delegation arrived in Beijing this evening.

Greeting Secretary and Mrs. Brown at the Guest House, Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence Xu Xiangqian said: "Secretary Brown's visit to China has opened a path for exchange of views and information between senior military leaders of our two countries. We have already taken the first step in that direction."

Secretary Brown and his delegation were welcomed at the airport by Vice-Premier Geng Biao, his wife Zhao Lanxiang, and Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Shaking hands with Vice-Premier Geng Biao at the plane-side, Dr. Brown said: "I am delighted to be here. We represent the defence establishments of two great countries committed to protect our peoples and to preserve world peace and stability. I look forward during the next week to mutually beneficial, productive talks."

Vice-Premier Geng Biao extended a warm welcome to Mr. Secretary Brown, Mrs. Brown and the other American guests on behalf of the Chinese Government, the Chinese people and commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. "I believe that Secretary Brown's current visit to China will be a complete success," he said.

Defence Secretary Brown is on an official visit to China at the invitation of Vice-Premier and Defence Minister Xu Xiangqian. The two sides will exchange views on the present international situation and bilateral relations.

The plane carrying Dr. Brown and his delegation touched down at Beijing Airport at 21:05. Among others greeting Dr. Brown and his delegation at the airport were leading members of the P.L.A., Navy, Air Force, Beijing units, Beijing Garrison, and departments concerned under the Ministry of National Defence and the Foreign Ministry.

In a welcoming ceremony at the airport, a military band played the national anthems of the United States of America and China. Secretary Brown, in the company of Vice-Premier Geng Biao, reviewed a guard of honour of the P.L.A. ground forces. Also present at the airport were members of Mr. Brown's delegation, U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock, as well as the military attaches in the U.S. Embassy here. Dr. Brown's delegation includes his daughter, Miss Deborah Ruth Brown, Under Secretary of Defence for Policy Robert W. Komer and Mrs. Komer, and Director of U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency George Seignious.

Briefing on U.S.-PRC Security

OWO62016 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown's visit to China represents an effort to seek broader contact in the security field between the two countries, said a U.S. official visiting China with Dr. Brown's delegation here this evening.



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UNITED STATES

In a briefing to Chinese and foreign journalists in Beijing, he said that the two sides were expected to exchange views about general strategic perspectives, world affairs and military issues, Soviet behaviour and regional security issues in southwest, southeast and other parts of Asia. Such exchanges were mutually beneficial, the official added. The official said that it would not be surprising if a possible confrontation with Soviet action figured in the talks because of the very direct application by the Soviet Union of armed force to Afghanistan. The Soviet Union would pay a very high price for it, he said.

Asked about U.S. transfer of technologies to China, the official said the U.S. had to weigh each case on its merit and the present situation was likely to lend greater momentum to it.

Asked if the U.S. was making a shift in its even-handed policy toward China and the Soviet Union, he said that evenhanded did not mean identical. There had never been a mechanical evenhandedness.

Xu Xiangqian, Brown Banquet Speeches

OW061919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--Xu Xiangqian, vice-premier and minister of national defence, said at a banquet he gave this evening in honour of U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown that the secretary's visit to China "provides the first opportunity for our senior leaders in the field of national defence to get acquainted with one another and exchange views on national security concerns. This will greatly help promote our relations and strengthen our cooperation in preserving world peace and security."

Secretary Brown replied in a speech: "As the first American secretary of defense to visit the People's Republic of China, I bring an awareness of the important strategic concerns we share, and a conviction that if we consult closely, remain vigilant to dangers, and husband our strength, aggression which could precipitate global conflict can be deterred."

The banquet was held at the Great Hall of the People. Both Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian and Secretary Brown condemned the Soviet Union for its barbarous invasion of Afghanistan.

Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian pointed out: This hegemonist act of the Soviet Union has aroused the vigilance and widespread condemnation of the people of all countries. They have come to see more clearly that Soviet aggression and expansion are the source of serious threats to world peace and the independence and security of all countries. All justice-upholding countries and people should unite, take effective measures and fight relentlessly in defence of world peace against hegemonism."

Secretary Brown said: "In southwest Asia, the Soviet Union has invaded and is occupying a non-aligned neighbor in an effort to subjugate the Muslim people of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has overthrown a friendly government--one with which it has a peace and friendship treaty. It has expressed its friendship by having the president of that government and his family executed. In other areas, the Soviet Union is exacerbating local tensions and seeking to exploit them for its own strategic benefit. These developments test the resolve of all countries committed to the maintenance of a just world order."

Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian pointed out that the Chinese people desired peace. He said: China wants to strengthen its defence capabilities solely for self-defence and not to threaten anyone. The Chinese people hope to have a long period of peaceful international environment in which to concentrate their efforts on the realization of the four modernizations. The people of all other countries, too, are opposed to wars of aggression and wish to lead a happy life in a peaceful environment in which their independence and sovereignty are fully respected. "But," the vice-premier added "we cannot fail to see the growing turbulence and unrest in various parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and also in Africa and the Caribbean Sea, which are affecting and threatening the peace and stability of the world as a whole. We cannot but feel deeply concerned about this."

Referring to the relations between China and the United States, Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian said: "Though different in social system and political belief, China and the United States can continue to develop many faceted relations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence so long as we view and handle Sino-U.S. relations in the light of the global situation and long-term political and strategic considerations. We hope that our two sides will make joint efforts to this end."

In his speech, Secretary Brown said: "We meet at a time of severe challenge to those fundamental principles which sustain a peaceful community of independent nations."

The secretary also referred to the Iranian kidnappers holding American Government personnel as hostages, the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam with Soviet backing and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. He said: "Under these circumstances, increased cooperation between China and the U.S. can be an important--and is a needed--element in the maintenance of global tranquility." Secretary Brown said: "Improved relations between China and the U.S. are not directed against any third country, though the actions of others will affect the nature of our relationship."

He stated: "In the course of the past eight years, the People's Republic of China and the U.S. have discovered that we have no reason to be enemies, and we have compelling reasons to be friends." He went on to say: "Now the United States recognizes its stake in a secure, strong, peaceful, and friendly China. And we believe that China recognizes the benefits it derives from a powerful, confident, and global-engaged America."

Continuing, Secretary Brown said "we both seek a peaceful international environment, in which weak and small nations have no fear of military domination or invasion by outside powers in the name of 'peace and friendship'. With these considerations in mind, I have come to China, to broaden the security dialogue between our two governments and to exchange views on how we might facilitate wider cooperation on security matters in the future." He added: "We have begun to realize the benefits of contacts between our defense establishments. I am prepared to discuss arrangements for expanding such professional contacts and exchanges." He also stated: "Cooperation in all of these areas offers mutual benefits. It endangers no third party. But it should remind others that if they threaten the shared interests of the United States and China, we can respond with complementary actions in the field of defense as well as diplomacy. It should remind them that both the U.S. and the People's Republic of China intend to remain strong and secure and to defend our respective vital interests."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Prior to the banquet, Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian had a friendly conversation with Secretary Brown and the other distinguished American guests. During their conversation, Vice-Premier Xu Xiangqian exposed the Soviet hegemonist ambition of expansion in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and other countries. Secretary Brown said that the U.S. was aware of the Soviet expansionist policies. "The threat posed by the Soviet Union is serious," he stated.

Present at the banquet were Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao and his wife; Zhang Aiping and Wu Xiuquan, deputy chiefs of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zhang Zhen, director of the P.L.A. General Logistics Department; Xiao Ke, director of the Academy of Military Science; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of the P.L.A. Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, the office under the State Council in charge of the national defence industry, P.L.A. services and arms, the P.L.A. Beijing units and the P.L.A. Beijing Garrison.

American Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock, and military attaches of the U.S. Embassy in China, were present.

This afternoon, Secretary and Mrs. Brown and their party visited the Palace Museum.

#### Talks With Geng Biao

OW071112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Biao and the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Dr. Harold Brown, held talks here today. A spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence disclosed that the two sides had a wide-ranging discussion of the global situation, the situation in Afghanistan and the effects of the Soviet invasion of that country and the channel for encouraging and broadening contacts between the Chinese and U.S. defence establishments.

Reviewing the global situation, the spokesman said, the two sides agreed that the present international situation was more turbulent than before, and that the Soviet actions directly endangered world peace and the security of all countries, posing a challenge to the international community. Therefore, the two sides agreed, resisting and opposing the Soviet Union's military aggression and its expansionist ambitions was a matter of greater urgency at present.

The spokesman said: Vice-Premier Geng Biao and Secretary Brown, based on their respective government's proclaimed position, had a lengthy discussion of the situation in Afghanistan, including the nature and seriousness of the Soviet aggression. The two sides decided to have follow-on discussions on the effects in the region of the Soviet actions, and to consult further on appropriate responses.

The talks proceeded in two sessions, first in the morning and then in the afternoon. After sitting down at the rectangular table, Vice-Premier Geng Biao and Secretary Brown reviewed with pleasure the development of friendly relations between China and the United States since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Vice-Premier Geng Biao said: "We extend our congratulations to you at a time when exactly one year and one week has elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two great countries." Secretary Brown replied: "I am sure that our relations will have a greater progress in the next 53 weeks."



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Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were: U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock, Under Secretary of Defence for Policy Robert Komer, Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency George Seignious, principal Deputy Under Secretaries of Defence David McGiffert and Gerald Dinneen, and Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liu Huaqing, assistant chief of the P.L.A. General Staff; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Zhang Zhenhuan, vice-chairman of the P.L.A. Science and Technology Commission for National Defence; Zou Jiahua, deputy director of the State Council office in charge of the national defence industry; and Chai Chengwen, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had a meeting with Secretary Brown at noon today. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in Indochina and other questions of mutual concern. Then they lunched together.

Secretary and Mrs. Brown and their party are scheduled to attend a theatrical performance this evening.

CARTER SPEAKS ON SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW050720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 4 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter in a national television speech tonight declared that the security of all nations including the United States is threatened by the Soviet military invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, and "the world cannot stand by and permit the Soviet Union to commit this act with impunity".

He listed a series of measures in response to the Soviet act of aggression. These included:

No sales of high technology or other strategic items will be licensed for sale to the Soviet Union;

The 17 million tons of grain ordered by the Soviet Union in excess of that amount which the U.S. is committed to sell under a five-year agreement will not be delivered;

Fishing privileges for the Soviet Union in the United States waters will be severely curtailed;

Delay the opening of any new American or Soviet consular facilities, and most of the cultural and economic exchanges currently under consideration will be deferred;

Along with other countries, to provide military equipment, food and other assistance to help Pakistan defend its independence and national security against the seriously increased threat it now faces from the north, and stand ready to help other nations in the region in similar ways.

The president declared: "History teaches perhaps few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease. The response of the international community to the Soviet attempt to crush Afghanistan must match the gravity of the Soviet action. With the support of the American people and working with other nations, we will deter aggression, protect our nation's security, and preserve the peace. The United States will meet its responsibilities."

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The President made the speech after two days of consultations with his advisers, and with allied countries.

President Carter said, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a "very serious development which threatens the maintenance of peace in southwest Asia. Massive Soviet military forces have invaded the small non-aligned, sovereign nation of Afghanistan, which had hitherto not been an occupied satellite of the Soviet Union". "Fifty thousand heavily armed Soviet troops have crossed the border, and are now dispersed throughout Afghanistan, attempting to conquer the fiercely independent Muslim people of that country", he added.

President Carter stated, "The Soviets claim falsely that they were invited into Afghanistan to help protect that country from some unnamed outside threat. But President Amin, who had been the leader of Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion, was assassinated--along with several members of his family--after the Soviets gained control of the capital city of Kabul. Only several days later was the new puppet leader even brought into Afghanistan by the Soviets."

He stressed: "This invasion is an extremely serious threat to peace--because of the threat of further Soviet expansion into neighboring countries in southwest Asia, and also because such an aggressive military policy is unsettling to other peoples throughout the world. It is a callous violation of international law and the United Nations Charter. It is a deliberate effort of a powerful atheistic government to subjugate an independent Islamic people".

The President said: "We must recognize the strategic importance of Afghanistan to stability and peace. A Soviet occupied Afghanistan threatens both Iran and Pakistan and is a stepping stone to their possible control over much of the world's oil supplies."

"If the Soviets are encouraged in this invasion by eventual success, and if they maintain their dominance over Afghanistan and then extend their control to adjacent countries--the stable, strategic and peaceful balance of the world will be changed. This would threaten the security of all nations including, of course, the United States, our allies and friends", he declared. He said, "Neither the United States nor any other nation which is committed to world peace and stability can continue to do business as usual with the Soviet Union."

He said, more than 40 nations have petitioned the United Nations Security Council to condemn the Soviet Union and to demand the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan. If the will of the Security Council should be thwarted by Soviet veto action, then an immediate action would be appropriate in the General Assembly of the United Nations where no Soviet veto exists.

After saying that he had recalled the United States ambassador from Moscow to Washington and asked the Senate to defer further consideration of the SALT II treaty, he declared, "I have decided to halt or reduce exports to the Soviet Union in three areas that are particularly important to them. These new policies will be coordinated with those of our allies."



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UNITED STATES

He then went on to announce the concrete measures to be taken by the U.S. or along with other countries. "These actions will require some sacrifice on the part of all Americans, but there is no doubt that these actions are in the interest of world peace and the security of our own nation, and are also compatible with actions being taken by our own major trading partners and other nations who share our deep concern about this new Soviet threat to world stability," he said.

He went on, "The Soviet Union must realize that its continued aggressive actions will endanger both the participation of athletes and the travel to Moscow by spectators who would normally wish to attend the Olympic Games scheduled in Moscow this summer."

On the question of American hostages held in Iran, President Carter said: "Our purposes continue to be the protection of the long-range interests of our nation and the safety of the American hostages." "We are attempting to secure the release of the Americans through the International Court of Justice, through the United Nations, and through public and private diplomatic efforts. We are determined to accomplish this goal. We hope to do so without bloodshed and without further danger to the lives of our 50 fellow Americans," he said.

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1631 GMT on 3 January, in a similar report, adds the following paragraph at the end: A U.S. Defense Department spokesman has also announced today that the United States has accelerated delivery of \$15 million worth of weapons previously purchased by Pakistan. They include air-to-air missiles, antitank, missiles, communications equipment and various types of parts. Meanwhile, U.S. State Department adviser Mimitz began his journey to Turkey today to negotiate the signing of an agreement on U.S. use of Turkish military bases. It has been reported that the 95,000 ton U.S. carrier Mimitz has left the Italian port of Naples today for the east Mediterranean Sea.]

#### U.S. SPEEDS UP WEAPONS DELIVERY TO PAKISTAN

OW050259 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 4 (XINHUA)--The United States is expediting the delivery of 150 million dollars' worth of previously-purchased weapons to Pakistan following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Pentagon officials said today.

"We are actively considering military equipment we might provide to Pakistan," an official said. It was revealed Pakistan has been asked to draw up a list of weapons it wants to buy from the United States. Equipment being delivered includes Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, TOW anti-tank missiles, communications equipment and spare parts.

It is learned that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee already has begun seeking a simple legislative means to rescind the ban on military aid to Pakistan. The chairmen of the Senate and House committees on foreign relations have indicated they were in favor of resuming arms aid to Pakistan because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter declared yesterday that the United States is "considering various options" for dealing with what may be a need by Pakistan for additional assistance. He reiterated a statement by the national security adviser that the United States might take action if there were a threat, if there were the invasion of Pakistan.



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An article in the Washington POST today said that "support for Pakistan in the event of Soviet aggression, accompanied by an urgent reconsideration of U.S. military aid" to that country was a "necessary response to the arrogant display of Soviet power symbolized by the direct intervention of Soviet forces in the Kabul coup."

#### U.S. SENATE POSTPONES SALT II DEBATE

OWO41224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--U.S. Senate majority leader Robert Byrd has accepted President Jimmy Carter's request for an indefinite postponement of the Senate debate on the SALT II treaty, according to a Washington report.

"It would not be conducive to the SALT process to bring it up at this time," said Senator Byrd after receiving a letter from the President yesterday requesting a postponement because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "The treaty can stay on the Senate calendar and be brought up at a future date, depending on events," Senator Byrd added.

Several other senators said that the President's move was realistic.

#### U.S. ANNOUNCES ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN

OWO41622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 3 (XINHUA)--A U.S. State Department spokesman today announced a U.S. Government decision to sell weapons to Taiwan at the request of what he called "the Government on Taiwan".

This official act was taken despite the fact that the U.S. Government had announced its termination of all official relations with Taiwan one year ago and the expiration of the U.S.-Taiwan "mutual defence treaty" as from January 1, 1980.

At a press conference, the State Department spokesman said, "We have decided to respond affirmatively to a number of requests for defensive equipment from the Government on Taiwan."

It is recalled that the Chinese Government had stated its opposition to the position of the U.S. Government to continue to sell weapons to Taiwan.

The spokesman noted that the arms package for Taiwan has a value of some 280 million U.S. dollars.

#### SHANGHAI'S PENG CHONG MEETS WITH U.S. PROFESSORS

OWO40427 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Shanghai Mayor Peng Chong last night met with Li Zhengda, a well-known physicist and professor from Columbia University, and his wife, and Professor (Hua Jiashao) of the Theoretical Science Research Department of University of Oregon and had a cordial conversation with them. Following their meeting, Mayor Peng Chong hosted a banquet in honor of the visitors.

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SOVIETS SAY AFGHAN ACTION AIMED AT 'THIRD COUNTRY'

OW041702 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 4, 1980 (XINHUA)--Soviet diplomats were instructed to inform leaders of the governments that their troops entered Afghanistan to "defend Afghanistan against a third country", according to a UPI report based on information reaching the U.S. White House on December 31, 1979.

Quoting authoritative sources, the report said that when a foreign minister asked a Soviet ambassador to name the third country intervening in Afghanistan, "the ambassador couldn't think of the name of one to be used". The sources described the Soviet move as "a patently contrived excuse for their intrusion into Afghanistan."

Refuting the Soviet excuse that its intervention is based on its "peace and friendship" treaty with Afghanistan, the sources said Russia actually assisted in a coup d'etat and the installation of a puppet they brought in with their own forces".

American officials believe this should give some pause to other nations with similar treaties with Russia, the report said.

NEW AFGHAN REGIME'S FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS MOSCOW

OW051320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Moscow, January 4 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received foreign minister of the new Afghan Government Shah Muhammed Dost here today.

The Soviet News Agency TASS reported that Gromyko and Dost had a "cordial and comradely conversation".

The Moscow central television studio reported this evening that the Afghan foreign minister was on his way to the United Nations via Moscow to "expound the principles of the foreign policy of the Afghan Government".

The Soviet studio did not mention the scheduled discussion by the U.N. Security Council on the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. On the contrary, the studio charged that the Security Council was calling an emergency meeting "for purpose of provocation" in order to "besmear the fundamental principles of the Afghan foreign policy" and "undermine the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union".

After consultations with the Soviet foreign minister, Dost left here on the same day.

BEIJING IN RUSSIAN HAILS AFGHAN RESISTANCE TO SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW051344 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Article by radio commentator (Bin Dung): "The Afghan People Cannot Be Subdued by Violence"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's large-scale armed aggression (against) Afghanistan has evoked strong indignation and (resistance) among the Afghan people. It has been reported that the invading Soviet troops have met resistance everywhere from the Afghan people and army. As a result of their onslaught, the Afghan people and army have recaptured some fortified military strongpoints and many Soviet aggressors have been killed.

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Several Afghan Muslim organizations have already published a joint statement in which they have declared war on the Soviet troops. More and more officers and soldiers of the former government's army have come to the side of Muslim [words indistinct]. Afghan students in (?New Delhi) and Afghans in Iran have organized demonstrations to protest Soviet aggression. They (?shouted) such slogans as: "Away With the Russians"; and "Afghanistan Belongs to Afghans."

Through their actions the Afghan soldiers and people have demonstrated their strong will to defend their motherland's independence and sovereignty and to not submit to Soviet violence. The Afghan people have a glorious tradition of struggle against foreign aggression. In the past they have waged long, heroic struggles against invading colonizers and after finally driving out the aggressors they won Afghanistan's independence.

Now the Soviet authorities have landed a large contingent of occupation troops in Kabul and many other important cities in Afghanistan in an attempt to perpetuate the military occupation of that country and make it an appendage of the Soviet Union and a springboard for aggression and expansion into other areas of the world. How can the Afghan people, who have never submitted to aggressors, fail to take up arms and rise in resistance to the Soviet aggressors at a critical moment when their country and nation is subjected to violence? Relying on their overwhelming military might, the Soviet aggressor troops will be able to commit outrages for a time, but justice is on the Afghan people's side. [words indistinct] that the Soviet people cannot subdue the heroic Afghan people by violence.

The Afghan people are not isolated and helpless in their struggle. All peoples and all justice-loving states in the world are now coming forward against the Soviet aggression and in various forms expressing solidarity and support for the struggle of the Afghan people. By contrast, Soviet hegemonism is already in an unprecedented [words indistinct].

If the (?entire) population of Afghanistan unites together and develops a (?resolute) armed struggle, they can undoubtedly drive out the Soviet aggressors from their territory.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON SOVIET ACTIONS 'FROM PRAGUE TO KABUL'

OW041531 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "From Prague to Kabul"]

[Text] Beijing, January 4. (XINHUA)--Prague and Kabul are the two major blood-stained milestones along the path of aggression and expansion embarked upon by the Soviet social imperialists. During this short space of 11 years in history--from the armed occupation of a "fraternal country" in Eastern Europe, to employing the Cuban and Vietnamese mercenaries in proxy wars in Africa and Asia, and to the direct military invasion of an independent Third World country--the total process reflects the malignant inflation of the Soviet hegemonists' ambition and indicates that Brezhnevism has evolved to a new and dangerous stage.

Recently, the world public has noted many analogous situations between the Prague and Kabul incidents: First, deployment of a great number of troops along the borders; second, armed forces shipped in a massive way to occupy the capitals; and finally, the resort to tanks and bayonets to change "horses" and prop up a new pro-Soviet regime.

While meddling in the internal affairs of other countries by using force, the Soviet Union holds aloft the shining signboards of "on invitation," to carry out the "duty" called for by a treaty in order to help "repel external military interference" and give "international aid," and etc.



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After entering Czechoslovakia, the Soviet troops have continued to hang on there until the present day. Up to this moment, the Soviet occupation army in Afghanistan has not shown any sign of early withdrawal. Therefore, it is no coincidence that newspapers from many countries have pointed out independently that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is another Prague incident.

However, the invasion is not simple recurrence of the Prague incidence, but goes beyond it to a new stage. Soviet behaviour in Czechoslovakia in 1968 can be regarded as a practice of Brezhnev's theory of limited sovereignty in its "big family" with a view to retaining what had already been under its control. Its expansion in Africa and Asia by making use of mercenaries from Cuba and Vietnam was carried out with a fig leaf. Today Moscow's armed interference in Afghanistan blatantly proclaims the right to use naked aggression against any country in the world. The dangerous escalation of Brezhnev's doctrine cannot but cause the serious concern of the world.

Afghanistan belongs to the Third World. It is a non-aligned as well as a Muslim state. Since Moscow has actually embarked on military intervention in Afghanistan, can there be any other country where it would refrain from doing the same whenever opportunity offers? If the Kremlin's direct armed interference is not checked, how can the independence and sovereignty of any country be ensured, and how can world peace be maintained? By going from Prague to Kabul, the Kremlin has badly marched further along the road of hegemonism.

#### BEIJING RADIO REFUTES SOVIET 'SOPHISTRY' IN AFGHAN INVASION

00051620 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Forum on international affairs commentary: "Soviet Hegemonist Sophistry"]

[Text] Soviet hegemonism's naked acts of aggression against the sovereign state of Afghanistan have aroused public indignation the world over. To lend a legitimate appearance to its armed intervention, the Soviet Union has fabricated all kinds of lies in an attempt to deceive the public and defend its pursuit of hegemonism. Its arguments are full of flaws, and its attempt to cover up only exposes itself the more.

Its first argument is that the Soviet Union's massive invasion of Afghanistan is intended to repel the so-called external threat of continuing and expanding interference and [words indistinct] in Afghanistan. No sooner had the Soviet Union placed a Karmal regime in Afghanistan than Soviet ambassadors in various countries began to try to sell to the host governments this absurd justification of its military move. However, when leaders of some countries questioned who, after all, had interfered in Afghanistan, they had no answer except that it was a general reference, not necessarily pointing to anyone in particular.

Obviously this is a case of a thief crying "stop thief." On Afghan territory, there are several tens of thousands of Soviet troops slaughtering the Afghan people, and there are no troops of any other country. It was the Soviet Union that had massed large numbers of troops on the Afghan-Soviet border, ready to move and posing a serious threat to Afghanistan. That Soviet diplomatic activities are so closely coordinated with its military moves only shows that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been carefully planned.

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The day after it dispatched troops to overthrow the Amin regime, the Soviet Union notified some countries that the Soviet military intervention was in response to the request of the Afghan authorities for it to dispatch a certain number of troops to Afghanistan. It also argues that this is being done in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty. This is the second lie fabricated by the Soviet Union.

As everyone knows, there was a government headed by Amin in Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion. If there is any truth in the Soviet lie, the logical conclusion should be that the fool Amin and his government had requested the Soviet Union to send in troops to overthrow him and have himself executed. Can something like this ever occur anywhere in the world?

If the move was in response to a request by Karmal, then it was even more strange. Before Amin was overthrown, Karmal was not in Afghanistan and neither was he Afghanistan's head of government. This is a confession that the Soviet Union had long deliberately groomed Karmal to overthrow the Amin regime. This argument of the Soviet Union is exactly the same as the one it used in its aggression against Czechoslovakia. How closely does this behavior of the Soviet Union resemble what the Vietnamese authorities are doing in launching a massive aggression against Kampuchea, bringing along a puppet regime, and then announcing that they had dispatched troops at the invitation of the puppet regime?

The Soviet Union argued [secondly] that its act of aggression is based on the treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. This shows that so long as the Soviet Union considers it necessary, a so-called treaty can be used as legal grounds for military intervention. This has fully exposed the Soviet Union's true intention behind signing what it calls treaties of peace and friendship everywhere. It also reminds people to exercise strict vigilance against the Soviet Union.

Its third argument is that the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan corresponds with the principles of the charter, and the Soviet Union only hopes that Afghanistan will become an independent sovereign state. The whole world knows that the fundamental principles of the UN Charter call for safeguarding peace, respecting the independence and sovereignty of other nations and not interfering with other countries' internal affairs. However, operating in broad daylight, the Soviet Union dispatched tens of thousands of its armed forces to intrude into a sovereign state, overthrew the regime of that state, slaughtered its people and acted without restraint there. Is there any independence and sovereignty left in Afghanistan? The Soviet Union's armed invasion of Afghanistan constitutes a most crude violation of the principles of the UN Charter and also a serious challenge to peace-loving people the world over.

Its fourth argument is that when the cause for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan disappears, Soviet military personnel will be completely withdrawn from Afghanistan. This statement actually indicates that the Soviet Union will maintain a military occupation of Afghanistan and refuse to withdraw. The Soviet pretext in regard to sending troops to Afghanistan is an out-and-out fabrication, because the so-called foreign aggression against Afghanistan has never existed. The Soviet Union held that without sending troops to Afghanistan, it would be difficult to firmly control this country and to convert it into a Soviet bridgehead for aggression and expansion in western Asia--this is the necessary reason for why the Soviet Union has dispatched tens of thousands of troops to Afghanistan. Soviet domination and intervention will definitely be resisted by the patriotic forces of Afghanistan. In the face of resistance, the Soviet Union will send troops to carry out suppression. Therefore, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the reason for sending troops to Afghanistan will never disappear. Consequently, the Soviet Union will be willing to hang on in Afghanistan.



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The sending of Soviet troops to Afghanistan constitutes an out-and-out act of aggression. All lies and arguments cannot alleviate the Soviet Union's responsibility for aggression, nor can they deceive the people of the world. On the contrary, such lies and arguments will only expose fully Soviet ambitions for expansion, its true features as hegemonists, and arouse indignation among peace-loving people and just-minded countries and people the world over and urge them to further unite and force the Soviet Union to immediately withdraw its aggressive troops from Afghanistan.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ON USSR AS 'ISLAMIC SAVIOR'

OWO51917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "Muslim Enemy or Saviour"]

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--Recently, in seeking for yet another excuse for its military invasion of Afghanistan, Moscow has claimed that its troops entered Afghanistan to save the Afghan Muslims. The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA said on January 2 that Amin had headed a regime of "terror and persecution of the faith of Islam". TASS also trumpeted that the Soviet assistance (in overthrowing Amin) meant protection for the Afghan Muslims.

Moscow has tried to shift all the responsibilities of suppressing and persecuting Afghan Muslims onto Amin while dressing itself up as their saviour. Absurd logic such as this is rarely seen in the international community.

The well-known fact is that in April 1978, a coup was staged in Afghanistan which overthrew President Daoud's government under Soviet support and instructions. Since then, Afghan Muslims have been confronted with a host of problems which invoked a massive revolt by the armed Afghan Muslims. Under the support of the Soviet Union, both the Taraki and Amin regimes adopted a policy of suppressing the Muslim rebels. In addition to supplying arms and ammunition to Taraki and Amin with which to slaughter Afghan Muslims, the Soviet Union also dispatched a large number of military advisers to Afghanistan who are directly involved in military acts against the Muslim rebels. As a result, many Soviet military personnel have been killed in action by the Muslims. How can these Soviet acts be said to save Afghan Muslims?

In September of last year, Amin toppled the Taraki regime and assumed power in defiance of Soviet desires. In spite of this, the Soviet Union steadily escalated its support and assistance to the Amin regime in its suppression of Muslim struggle, instead of slowing down. The difference between the Soviet Union and Amin, if any, on this issue, would be that the former was dissatisfied with the latter in its ineffectiveness in putting down Muslim armed resistance. This constitutes the main factor in the Soviet Union's decision to get rid of Amin.

Hence, it is not surprising that the Soviet aggressor troops launched massive armed attacks on the Muslim rebels in different parts of the country immediately following its wanton invasion of Afghanistan on December 27, last year.

At the present moment, tens of thousands of Soviet troops are engaged in fierce fighting with Afghan Muslim rebels aided by government forces who could not support the Soviet invasion. Wherever the Soviet occupying troops set foot, Muslims have been subjected to killings and mosques either closed or destroyed. Are these deeds to "save Muslims" as claimed by the Kremlin?

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By sending out its troops to suppress the Afghan Muslim guerrillas under the excuse of "saving Muslims", the Soviet Union has exposed not only its clumsiness, but also the weakness of the invasion plan. The Soviet Union is worried that the invasion of a traditional Muslim country like Afghanistan will arouse protests from the world's Muslims and thus impede its relations with certain Muslim nations. The Soviet Union expected to take advantage of the present world-wide Muslim anti-U.S. wave stirred up by the Iranian incident, and divert the attention of the world Muslims from its bold invasion of a Muslim country.

But things go contrary to one's wishes. In recent days, Kuwait, the Sudan, Oman, Morocco, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Mauritania, Bahrain, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and other Muslim nations and organizations have denounced the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with one voice. To insure that a unified position is adopted, the Sudanese People's Assembly has urged that a special Muslim meeting be held immediately in order to prevent the Muslims in Afghanistan from being totally suppressed by the Soviet Union and its lackeys.

In a similar vein, the Government of Saudi Arabia has called upon all Muslim nations to be united and support the Afghan Muslims in their struggle against the Soviet military intervention. Massive Muslim protest demonstrations have taken place in many places, including non-Muslim countries. Faced with this high tide of Muslim protest the Soviets have had to rack their brains to find a pretext to pacify the world Muslim public. The claim of so-called "saving the Muslim people" is exactly the sort of stuff spread by Moscow to cope with the situation.

However, the current worldwide protest waves including those by the Muslim people have not slackened, but are expanding on an even more extensive scale. The oppressed people, both Muslims and non-Muslims, are joining hands before the common threat of an external military invasion. The unity of all the Afghan nationalities and various armed forces in order to regain sovereignty over their country has become their common goal.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON DANGERS OF SOVIET MOVES IN AFGHANISTAN

HK060307 Renmin Ribao in Chinese 5 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "A Trend To Be Watched"]

[Text] According to reports, Western satellite reconnaissance information estimates that more than 100,000 Soviet troops have now poured into Afghanistan. Apart from garrisoning Kabul, the Soviet aggressor forces are now spreading out to occupy strategic positions in the country. Moscow's diabolical action in carrying out the thing through whatever the consequences is a new trend which must be watched.

The guiding principle for Soviet aggression and expansion has always been: If agents and mercenary forces can be relied on to bring the situation under control and stabilize it, the use of Soviet Armed Forces should not be lightly resorted to. Now that she is willing to risk universal condemnation, send in her own armed forces, and directly intervene in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has obviously summoned up very great resolve and is basing her actions on her urgent requirements. However, the Soviet armed invasion has evoked strong resistance by the people of Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

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While armed Muslims are continuing to wage a persistent struggle, large numbers of Afghan Government troops have changed sides and joined the ranks of resistance to the invaders. Fierce fighting between the Soviet aggressors and the Afghan antiaggressor forces has already spread to more than 10 provinces and districts in the west, the northeast and elsewhere. Western Afghanistan's major town, Herat, which had been occupied by Soviet troops, has now been recaptured by Muslim guerillas and government forces who changed sides. The Kremlin never imagined that this would happen.

The Soviet sweep through positions in Afghanistan is certainly not aimed at withdrawing the Soviet troops, as the Soviet propaganda machine claims, but at turning Afghanistan into a Soviet base for further expansion. Various signs show that the Soviet Union has decided to greatly reinforce its units in Afghanistan and rapidly suppress the resistance of the Afghan people, so as to reach her aim of exercising full control over Afghanistan. At present, large numbers of Soviet aggressor troops are racing towards Afghanistan's borders with Iran and Pakistan. The Soviet Union is actively pushing out her military strength towards the Persian Gulf and the Indian subcontinent. This is a danger signal which shows that the Soviet Union can use these aggressor troops at any time as tools for exerting pressure on Iran and Pakistan. According to reports, the Soviet ambassador in Iran has threatened Iranians, saying that if something like the occupation of the Soviet Embassy by anti-Soviet demonstrators occurs, "there will be nothing left of Iran" within 45 minutes. This arrogant threat fully shows what the Soviet Union intends to do in this region from its position of strength. Hence, people should certainly not imagine that Afghanistan is the sole target of these troop moves of Moscow. The acute question facing people is, which country will become the next Afghanistan?

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON SOVIET ACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW070310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: "Soviet Union in the Dock"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--The convening of the Security Council meeting to consider the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan shows the avowed feelings of the people the world over, says the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today.

To curb Moscow's armed aggression against Afghanistan has become the common demand of all those countries which uphold peace and justice in the world. The commentary points out not long ago, the Soviet Union talked glibly at the U.N. General Assembly about the need to combat hegemonism. But before long, the Soviet Union revealed its ferocious features as a hegemonist before the people of the whole world. No amount of smokescreens, pretexts or fig leaves can save the Soviet hegemonists. Soviet hegemonism is in the dock under universal condemnation.

Entitled "The Soviet Union Is in the Dock", the commentary notes that the Soviet representative to the United Nations even tried to obstruct the convening of the meeting by saying that by discussing the Afghan situation, the Security Council "interfered in the internal affairs of a U.N. member nation". How preposterous it is! Obviously, it is the Soviet Union that has carried out intolerably savage intervention against a U.N. member nation. However, the Kremlin accused the Security Council of interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Is there anything more absurd than this? All this only exposes the guilty conscience of the Soviet hegemonists as well as its truculence and arrogance.

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The commentary said, "The Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan is not only a gross violation of the sovereignty of another nation, but also a serious threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. Committed to the maintenance of peace and security of the world, the United Nations Security Council has the unshirkable duty to take effective measures to stop the Soviet Union's outright aggression of Afghanistan and compel it to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Afghanistan. Closely watching the proceedings of the U.N. Security Council's emergency meeting, people of the whole world want the U.N. Security Council to defend in a firm manner international justice and at the same time resolutely not to tolerate the UN-bridled sinister actions of the Soviet hegemonists."

XINHUA NOTES SOVIET OFFICIAL'S DEATH IN AFGHANISTAN

OW070145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1542 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan--News from Moscow: The 3 January issue of PRAVDA carried an obituary on the 28 December 1979 death of Lt. Gen. V. Paputin, first deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs. The obituary did not give the cause or other details of Paputin's death.

According to a UPI report, Paputin died in Afghanistan around the time of the coup d'etat. AP reported that Paputin had led a large delegation of Soviet security and intelligence officials to Kabul. He met with Amin on 3 December last year and talked with Amin on reorganizing the Afghan police force following the Soviet pattern and on strengthening contacts between the Soviet KGB and the Afghan secret police.

It is reported that Paputin was 53 at the time of his death. He was a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and had held the post of first deputy minister of internal affairs since 1974.

AFP: CHINA PURCHASES SOVIET TRANSPORT PLANES, HELICOPTERS

OW061428 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 5 (AFP)--The Soviet Union supplied China with "Antonov 30" transport planes and "MI-6" and "MI-8" helicopters at the end of last month, informed sources here said.

It is believed that China bought eight of the Antonov 30 turboprops, but it is not known how many helicopters were acquired officially, in keeping with a long-established Chinese procedure, by the Chinese airline "Civil Air Administration of China" (CAAC) and not directly by the Chinese Air Force.

China is already using Antonov aircraft of various models, including types 2 and 26 in its civil aviation and by the air force, as well as various types of helicopters.

Huge purchases of Soviet trucks and 900 Volga cars, most of which are used as taxis in Beijing, have been made in the last few months.

Trade relations between the two communist giants have been developing steadily since 1978 despite their bitter diplomatic disputes, observers noted.



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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S

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SOUTH ASIA

TEXT

## KARMAL DEFENDS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW052006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--Babrak Karmal, head of the current Kabul regime, described the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "a vivid example of relations of the new type among equal and independent states." Speaking at a press conference held in Kabul on January 3, Karmal, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, tried to defend the Soviet intervention by saying that the "alleged 'interference' of the USSR in Afghanistan's affairs" is the "propaganda hulabaloo raised by the imperialist circles." His statement at the press conference was broadcast by TASS yesterday.

He added that "the Soviet Union's material, moral and military assistance" is "aimed at rebuffing external threat overhanging Afghanistan" and "is fully in keeping with the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation" and "meets the principles of the United Nations Charter".

While extending a "hand of friendship" to China, Karmal slandered China for financing rebels and supplying them with weapons for the implementation of "aggressive actions" against Afghanistan.

## AFGHAN RESISTANCE TO SOVIET OCCUPATION REPORTED

5 Jan Report

OW050835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--The Afghan people and elements of the army continued their resistance against the Soviet occupation forces yesterday. It was reported that leaders of the five main insurgent groups of Afghanistan met in Peshawar, Pakistan, Thursday evening to try and form a united front against the Soviet occupation. Meanwhile, more and more elements of the Afghan Army defected and joined the resistance. UPI reported today that large numbers of government troops are defecting to the Muslim insurgent forces in Helmand Province, 385 miles southeast of Kabul and the provincial governor was reportedly among the defectors.

Muslim insurgent forces and local residents in Badakhshan and Takhar provinces bordering the Soviet Union are fighting fiercely with Soviet troops. The rebels ambushed a Soviet convoy and captured arms near the Pamir region in Badakhshan Province. The Soviet Union had sent paratroopers as reinforcements to the province.

Afghans who have fled their country said one division of government troops who resent the massive Soviet presence in their country are holding out at Kargah, just west of Kabul. In the vicinity of Jalalabad, one of the local division's three brigades took part in the resistance against Soviet troops. In Pul-i-sharki, 35 kilometres east of Kabul, the Afghan Army division, surrounded by Soviet troops, have refused to surrender. In other places, government troops passed to the insurgent forces their weapons which otherwise would be taken by Soviet invaders.

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Insurgent sources also reported clashes between Afghan Muslim insurgent forces, government troops and local tribesmen on the one hand and the Soviet invaders on the other in Nuristan, the Loghar Valley, Kohistan, the Panjshir Valley near Baghlan, the Soviet Union's main air base and staging area in Afghanistan. [sentence as received] There were reports that the Soviets were stockpiling huge quantities of weapons near Afghanistan's western border with Iran.

#### 6 Jan Report

OW061005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--Armed resistance to Soviet invaders in Afghanistan was believed taking place in Badakhshan, Paktia, Parvan, Qandahar and Herat, foreign news agencies reported quoting diplomatic and Afghan Muslim insurgent sources.

Intense fighting between Soviet forces and Afghan Muslim guerrillas was continuing yesterday around the north-west Afghan city of Herat. Soviet occupation troops met stiff resistance in a drive to control the important southern city of Kandahar. Guerrilla sources reported fighting in the Panjshir and Loghar valleys, respectively north and south of the Afghan capital of Kabul. Soviet casualties were high. UPI quoted Muslim insurgent leaders as saying that Soviet troops in Afghanistan have lost 9,600 men in unexpectedly heavy resistance from combined Muslim guerrillas and regular Afghan troops.

As Soviet troops fanned out from Kabul to the countryside, more Soviet arms and military personnel were being sent into Afghanistan. Reliable sources in Kabul disclosed that the Soviet military presence in the country now stood at about 75,000. The Pakistan paper NAWA-I-WAQT reported yesterday that Soviet troops began using napalm in various parts of Afghanistan in a desperate assault to crush growing resistance. As a result of the napalm raids, large numbers of men, women and children have been killed.

More Afghan regular troops have joined the resistance in the past few days. It was reported that an Afghan Army unit with several dozen tanks and armoured personnel carriers had switched sides and joined the insurgents to fight the Soviet forces. An Afghan Army brigade at Hada, a district near Jalalabad, the main garrison town between the Khyber Pass and Kabul was reported to have joined the Muslim guerrillas yesterday.

#### SOVIET TROOPS CONTINUE BUILDUP IN AFGHANISTAN

OW071126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--Soviet troops are pouring into Afghanistan by land and air and are nearing the strength of 80,000, according to reports from that country. The Soviet Union had shifted its main staging area from Kabul to other airports to prevent correspondents from witnessing the military build-up.

Soviet supplies are being landed at airports across the country, particularly at Baghlan, the main Soviet staging post 80 kilometres north of Kabul, at Shindand airbase near Herat close to the Iranian frontier and at Jalalabad, near the Pakistani border.



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In addition, Soviet troops and supplies are now entering Afghanistan by two major land routes, one through the Salang pass into the area around Kabul and the other via the border town of Torghandi, north of Herat.

One of Afghan exiled leaders in New Delhi said, "they are just pouring in. They will need 100,000 to 200,000 men but even that won't be enough." He added, "they will be able to hold the cities but the rest of the country will be very hard."

RENMIN RIBAO QUESTIONS WHAT COUNTRY IS 'NEXT AFGHANISTAN'

OW051355 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 5 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Commenting on the Soviet Union's massive military buildup and occupation of important strategic points in Afghanistan, China's RENMIN RIBAO on 5 December says: "This is a Danger Signal." The RENMIN RIBAO article says: This time the Soviet Union has not relied on its agents or mercenary troops. It has used its own armed forces. Obviously it has taken a very great resolve. Out of its pressing need, the Soviet Union is anxious to turn Afghanistan into its base for further expansion. Large numbers of Soviet aggressor troops are now moving to the Afghanistan-Iran and Afghanistan-Pakistan borders, pushing toward the Persian Gulf and the Indian subcontinent. This means that the Soviet Union will be able to use its aggressor troops at any time to apply pressure on Iran and Pakistan. The Soviet Ambassador to Iran has threatened the Iranians, saying that if anything like an occupation of the Soviet Embassy by demonstrators should occur, Iran would cease to exist in the world within 45 minutes. This arrogant threat fully shows what the Soviet Union intends to do in this region from its position of strength. Afghanistan is by no means the only target of Moscow's current military move. The pointed question is now, which country will be the next Afghanistan?

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT DENOUNCES SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW041939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 4 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq declared that "Pakistan considers foreign military intervention in Afghanistan a serious violation of the principles of peaceful co-existence," according to foreign news agency reports. Speaking to Pakistani editors in Islamabad yesterday, he pointed out, "this will not only complicate the problems of Afghanistan but also endanger international peace." Referring to the U.S. lifting of restrictions on American arms sales to his country, the president said that Pakistan has sought clarification from America on the aid and its duration. Afterwards a decision will be made, he said.

Says Afghan Situation 'Grave'

OW051418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 5 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan is not in a hurry to accord recognition to the new regime in Afghanistan as the situation in that country is grave, according to reports received here. President Ziaul Haq told newspaper editors in Islamabad Thursday that Soviet troops would complicate the internal affairs of Afghanistan and create a painful situation for world peace. President Ziaul Haq said that he was also concerned about Soviet concentration in areas near Pakistan's border.



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PAKISTAN HOLDS HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN

OW060309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 5 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq presided over a high-level meeting held in the general headquarters in Rawalpindi today to review the situation following the Soviet military intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan, according to official sources. The meeting took stock of matters pertaining to the country's defence and security needs. The meeting lasting four hours was attended by chief of the naval staff, chief of the air staff, deputy chief of the army staff, secretary general of defence, director general of interservice intelligence and other principal staff officers at the general headquarters.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS PAKISTAN CAPABLE OF DEFENDING ITSELF

OW041928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 4 (XINHUA)--Pakistan is quite capable of defending its territorial integrity, said Pakistan Defence Minister Ali Ahmed Talpur in Peshawar today, according to an AP report from that city. Speaking at a press conference, the defence minister said that the armed forces of Pakistan had the ability to repel external aggression and internal subversion. However, he hoped there would be no such occasion.

At this juncture, he added, Pakistan needed total unity of action and thought, as equal responsibilities devolved on all people, irrespective of their sphere of activity. Everyone should discharge his national obligations, he said. Referring to his visit to Peshawar, he said that it had nothing to do with the developments across the border. The situation on Pakistan borders was normal, he noted.

Questioned about the reported offer of U.S. aid to Pakistan, he declared that Pakistan had sought certain clarifications from the American Government. He said, however, that Pakistan would not become camp follower of any power.

NEPAL FOREIGN MINISTER DEPLORES SOVIET ACTION

OW051416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Katmandu, January 4 (XINHUA)--Recent developments in this part of the world were not "nice symptoms" for peace and stability, said Nepalese Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi here this afternoon.

Speaking at a meeting with Kathmandu-based foreign reporters, the foreign minister made it clear that Nepal which stood for peace at home and abroad was very much concerned about the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, a non-aligned and sovereign country. He pointed out that Nepal shared concern with other countries when certain principles in international relations such as inviolability of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states and noninterference in the affairs of others were not upheld. The foreign minister deplored the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and said that "it should be withdrawn as early as possible."

EGYPT'S MUBARAK BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

Departure From Egypt

OW031845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 3 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak left here today on the start of his visit to a number of countries including China. Seeing off the vice-president at the airport were government ministers, other senior officials and high-ranking officers. Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Yan Tingchang and diplomatic envoys of the other countries Mubarak will visit were also present on the occasion.

According to the local press, President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday held an important meeting with Vice-President Mubarak at which they discussed the vice-president's mission on the tour.

Arrival in Beijing

OW051706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mrs. Husni Mubarak and their party arrived in Beijing by special flight this afternoon on a five-day visit to China. They were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, his wife Zhuo Lin and Vice-Chairman Ulanhu of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said "welcome" while shaking hands with Vice-President Husni Mubarak at the planeside. In reply, Vice-President Mubarak said: "I am very glad to revisit your great and friendly country."

Accompanied by Deng Xiaoping and Ulanhu, Vice-President Mubarak reviewed a three-service guard of honour of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

This is Vice-President Mubarak's second visit to China. The first one was in 1976. During his present stay in Beijing, the vice-president will meet Premier Hua Guofeng and hold talks with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping. The current world situation and bilateral relations are expected to figure prominently in the talks between the two sides. Vice-President Mubarak is scheduled to spend one day in Shenyang City in northeast China.

Vice-President and Mr. Husni Mubarak are accompanied by Mr. Jamal Muhammad Husni Mubarak, son of the vice-president, 'Isa ad-Din Mukhtar, first chamberlain of the presidency, Mr 'Usamah al-Bazz, first under secretary of state of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and political adviser to the vice-president, and other officials.

Also at the airport were He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, leading members of the P.L.A. General Staff, and Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to Egypt. Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Isa al-'Arab Amin Ibrahim, Mrs. Amin Ibrahim and other members of the Egyptian Embassy were also present.

AFP Report on Arrival

OW051427 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[By Elisabeth Chang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, Jan. 5 (AFP)--Mr Mubarak was welcomed at the international airport by Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the National People's Congress, Ulanhu, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying. But his arrival was boycotted by the majority of the diplomatic corps from the Arab and East bloc countries.



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The Arab countries were not represented except by Oman and Sudan, with which Egypt still has relations, while the only Eastern bloc representative was that of Romania.

No details have emerged about Mr Mubarak's programme outside Beijing. He leaves the capital on Thursday for Pyongyang.

#### First Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW060900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier of the State Council Deng Xiaoping and Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held their first talk at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The talk was proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere. Vice-President Mubarak expressed his thanks to the Chinese leaders for the warm and friendly hospitality accorded the Egyptian delegation. He said that he was entrusted by President Anwar as-Sadat to exchange views with the Chinese leaders on the Middle East situation and other international problems.

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping said that the two countries have many common or similar points of view on international affairs and that it is very necessary in the present changing international situation for the leaders of the two countries to have discussions.

Taking part in the talks on the Egyptian side were 'Izz ad-Din Mukhtar, first chamberlain of the presidency, 'Usamah al-Bazz, first under secretary of state of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and political adviser to the vice-president, and 'Izz al-Arab Amin Ibrahim, Egyptian ambassador to China.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Ying, Liu Kai, Ye Zhengda, and other leading members of departments concerned as well as the Chinese ambassador to Egypt, Yao Guang.

#### Deng Speech at Banquet

OW061854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 6 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)--"There is greater tension and turbulence in the world today. Notably the Middle East, the gulf region, Southeast Asia and southern Africa have become crisis-ridden "hot points" attracting worldwide attention. The facts show that the superpower that claims to be the 'natural ally' of the people of the Arab and Third World countries is the main source of present-day world turbulence," said Deng Xiaoping, vice-premier of the State Council, at a banquet this evening in honour of the Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mrs. Husni Mubarak.

In his speech, the vice-premier strongly condemned the Soviet Union for sending massive troops to invade Afghanistan.

Vice-Premier Deng pointed out: "The Egyptian people, who are an important force in safeguarding peace in the Middle East and Africa, have carried on staunch struggles against hegemonist aggression, threats and schemes.

"We highly appraise the just stand taken by the Egyptian Government against the atrocious Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. I wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm that the Chinese Government and people will always side with the Egyptian, Palestinian and Arab peoples and the people of the whole world in the sacred cause of defending world peace against hegemonism and will always remain their most reliable friends and brothers."



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Referring to Middle East problems, Vice-Premier Deng said: "As a result of the rivalry between the superpowers and Israel's stubborn position of aggression, the Middle East question has long remained unsolved. However, a look around the world shows that the situation is developing in a direction more and more favourable to the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples. Their struggle to recover occupied Arab land and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people is winning ever-growing sympathy and support. One can be sure that so long as the Palestinian and other Arab peoples set store by overall interests, make efforts to iron out their differences, strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, and adopt correct policies and tactics, they will eventually achieve their lofty national goals."

Vice-Premier Deng reiterated that "the Chinese Government and people will resolutely support the just struggle of the Egyptian, Palestinian and other Arab peoples. It is our consistent position that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories it has occupied, and that the Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to establish their own state, must be restored. These are the essential conditions for a fair solution of the Middle East question."

In his speech, Vice-President Husni Mubarak drew attention to the grave events taking place in central Asia, the Middle East and Africa. "We cannot just look on with folded arms," he stressed. "They are not only jeopardizing the strategic security of all Third World countries, but are violating the many principles on relations between countries and peoples followed by the international community, and they are threatening the stability and security of the developing countries, placing them and many other countries in a state of uncertainty and anxiety. These countries at the moment need to concentrate on construction and development so as to narrow the gap with the developed countries in industry and technology and to develop natural and human resources in order to bring about stability and prosperity for their own peoples for generations to come."

Vice-President Husni Mubarak declared: "We reject exploitation and domination in all forms. We believe that foreign interference is a new form of colonialist rule and creating spheres of influence. Therefore we oppose interference in other countries' affairs no matter what pretext may be used."

Referring to the historic role the people of the Third World are playing, Vice-President Husni Mubarak said: "The non-aligned movement will certainly be able to help the world overcome the many negative factors it now faces, so long as it sees clearly its historic responsibility, understands that it is able to realize hoped-for reforms, and so long as its member countries treat each other sincerely and are loyal to the principles and purposes of the movement formulated upon its founding."

Paying tribute to China's policies in the international arena, Vice-President Husni Mubarak said: "People's China is giving her all to support the liberation movement, oppose imperialist domination and international exploitation. In days to come when the history of the current bitter struggle in international life is written, it will certainly be said that: The great China, in pursuing her principles and faith, selflessly supported the struggle of the people of the Third World and rendered the greatest material and moral support within her power to them. Never did she use the means used by others to bring pressure upon the people of the Third World, or take advantage of the needs of others for support and assistance in her own interests."

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Vice-President Husni Mubarak said Egypt had worked for the establishment of an overall and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of liberating occupied Arab lands, realizing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, first of all their right to self-determination. "We are resolved to continue supporting the fraternal Palestinian people until they are able to exercise their legitimate rights like other nations and peoples," he declared.

He expressed appreciation of China's consistent support to the Arab and Palestinian peoples in their struggle for liberation, justice and peace and expressed the hope that Egypt and China and their people would strengthen their relations in all spheres.

The banquet was held in the Great Hall of the People. Among the guests were members of the Vice-President and Mrs. Husni Mubarak's party and Egyptian Ambassador to China 'Izz al-Arab Amin Ibrahim. Also present were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Zhuo Lin, wife of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping; Qian Min, minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building; Jiao Ruoyu, minister of the Eighth Ministry of Machine-Building; He Ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; leading members of government departments, the National Women's Federation and the Beijing Municipality; and Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Yao Guang.

This afternoon, Vice-President and Mrs. Husni Mubarak visited the Museum of Chinese History and viewed an exhibition in honour of the late Premier Zhou Enlai as well as an exhibition of archaeological finds unearthed in Suixian County, Hubei Province.

Continuation of Talks With Deng

OW070934 Beijing XINHUA in English 0823 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and Egyptian Vice-President Muhammad Husni Mubarak continued talks here this morning. They exchanged views extensively on a wide range of subjects, including the present international situation, problems in South Asia, Indochina and the Middle East, and bilateral friendly relations. The talks enhanced mutual understanding and produced satisfactory results.

SOVIET UNION EXPANDS BASE ON SOCOTRA ISLAND IN PDY

OW052013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is expanding the improving its naval and air base named "Hadibu base" on Socotra Island of South Yemen, says the Arabian weekly AL-HAWADITH in its latest issue published in London yesterday, according to a MENA report reaching here.

The magazine quotes a well-informed Western source as saying that during the past two months the number of Soviet military experts on the island was obviously increased. Western monitoring installations have registered the daily flights of Soviet planes to a new airport built by Soviet engineers and technicians in southern "Hadibu", the source said.

The "Hadibu base" is situated on the Indian Ocean and near the Gulf of Aden.



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BEIJING RADIO REPORTS OIL PRICE HIKES IN TAIWAN

OW061255 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Taiwan authorities on 25 December 1979 announced price hikes for petroleum products. The new prices are 21 NT dollars for one liter of high octane gasoline and 10 NT dollars for one liter of kerosene or high grade diesel oil. The price increases, which averaged 40 percent, were the third increase in 1979 and the biggest ever. The largest price increase was for natural gas for home use up 74 percent.

According to Taiwan newspapers, the large-scale increases in oil prices this time surpassed the public's expectations because not only were consumers made to carry the burden of the price increases of imported oil but also the latest price increases came on top of previous increases which the authorities said had not big enough.

The large-scale price hikes for petroleum products will surely affect all trades and services in Taiwan, local newspapers said. An 18 percent increase of electric power rates, beginning from 1 January 1980, has been announced by the Taiwan Power Company. Meanwhile, rates of metered taxicabs in Taiwan have already been increased, and rate increases for railway, public buses and air transport services will most likely follow. (Taxes) and the prices of oil, rice and hardware have been raised by 4 to 10 percent. The Taipei newspaper KUNG SHANG SHIH PAO said: Coming at a time when the international economy is steadily declining, the large-scale price increases of oil and electric power will definitely aggravate the economic depression in Taiwan.

CHINESE WUSHU GROUP INVITES TAIWAN ATHLETES TO SHANXI FESTIVAL

OW052015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Wushu (martial arts) Association today invited athletes from Taiwan to attend a national wushu festival to be held in May this year in Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi Province.

The invitation was extended in a cable from the association to the Taiwan Sport. Promotion Association and the Taiwan Wushu Society.

The cable reads: "A national wushu festival will be held from May 22 to 28 this year in Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, to promote the fine traditions of wushu of the Chinese nation and exchange experience. You are invited to send sportsmen to the festival. Please forward their names to the All-China Sports Federation before April 25."

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## BEIJING PAPERS COMMEMORATE ZHOU ENLAI'S DEATH

OW070858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--The fourth anniversary of the death of Premier Zhou Enlai is being commemorated in articles, poems and woodcuts in Beijing papers. He died on January 8, 1976.

Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a full-page memoir written by Zeng San, director of the Central Archives. He recalls how Premier Zhou encouraged this work. Zhou Enlai's concern for young Red armymen is the subject of another memoir which appeared in the same paper on January 5. By Xiao Hua, first political commissar of the Lanzhou units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, it described how Comrade Zhou Enlai delivered reports to rouse the young Red Army to overcome difficulties and win victory, and how he shielded the author, then 18 years old, with his body during an air raid.

The GUANGMING DAILY yesterday carried a long poem about the late premier, an article on his home town and a woodcut. The WORKERS' DAILY today publishes an article by Hu Wanchun, a worker writer, recalling the help he received from Zhou Enlai. The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today carries a woodcut print showing the late premier reading and captions it "studying all his life".

## GUANGMING RIBAO ARTICLE ON PUBLICATION OF MAO-SNOW TALKS

HK040945 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 79 p 3 HK

[GUANGMING RIBAO article by Mei Zhu: "Introducing 'Mao Zedong's Talks With Snow in 1936'"]

[Text] The book "Mao Zedong's Talks With Snow in 1936", recently published by the People's Publishing House, was arranged and edited by Comrade Wu Liping, who was the oral interpreter for Comrade Mao Zedong's talks with Snow. Over 140 pages, it consists of five articles: "The Experience of a Communist Party Member," "The Long March," "On Opposing Japanese Imperialism," "On the United Front" and "The Chinese Communist Party and World Affairs." The first two articles are translated from the first English edition of Snow's "Red Star Over China" and the latter three from the English newsweekly MILLARD'S REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST and the journal AMERASIA, then published in Shanghai. Because no original records of these talks were preserved, we have to make a translation from what Snow recorded in English books and periodicals. This is the first time that these talks have been edited into book form for publication. The translated text in this edition is also more accurate than that of the past.

Comrade Mao Zedong conducted these talks without having any reference materials; therefore, when particulars in history were involved in the talks (mainly in the article: "The Experience of a Communist Party Member"), inaccuracies were unavoidable. After checking them against historical documents and data and soliciting opinions from related research units and certain older comrades, Comrade Wu Liping made some modifications with regard to certain points of time, place, people and events along with additional footnotes for elaboration. Writing a "preface" for this book, Comrade Wu Liping describes the concrete conditions and historical background against which the talks between Comrade Mao Zedong and Snow took place. This is an extremely useful aid in reading the book.

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"The Experience of a Communist Party Member" is the most important article in this book. Comrade Mao Zedong once said that he had no intention of writing an autobiography and he seldom talked about personal experiences with his close comrades-in-arms and friends. After dwelling on the Red Army, revolutionary base areas and the situation during the war of resistance, he talked about his personal experiences at the repeated request of Snow and left behind the only autobiography available to us. In his talk, in very plain language, Comrade Mao Zedong recounted his development since childhood, realistically reflected the tortuous experiences he went through and the lessons he learned in the struggle for China's revolution.

On the basis of Comrade Mao Zedong's talks and with reference to concrete materials provided by other comrades, Snow compiled "The Long March"---a magnificent epic. It realistically and vividly recounted how the heroic Chinese worker and peasant Red Army under the leadership of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Zhu De frustrated the strategies of encirclement, pursuit and interception launched by the reactionary army of Chiang Kai-shek, triumphed over the "left" and "right" opportunist lines of Wang Ming and Zhang Guodao and led the way to victory for our party and the Red Army in the course of the struggle.

In the three talks "On Opposing Japanese Imperialism," "On the United Front" and "The Chinese Communist Party and World Affairs," Comrade Mao Zedong answered a series of questions raised by Snow. He made a penetrating analysis of the contemporary internal and external situation, expounded the programs, strategies and principles of the party in uniting against war and scientifically anticipated the inevitability of the total outbreak of the war of resistance against Japan. The radiance of this thinking in the three articles were to be completely proven by practice in the days to come. Three months after the talks took place, the party Central Committee adopted a correct policy, bringing about a peaceful solution to the "Xian incident." While expediting the realization of the principle of "forcing Chiang to resist against Japan," the national united front against the Japanese was formed.

These five talks recorded by Snow (except for "the Long March" which was not recorded in the form of a conversation) are a component part in the literary treasurehouse of Mao Zedong Thought. Earnestly studying this block helps us to acquire a comprehensive understanding and study of the life history and career of Comrade Mao Zedong and the history of our party and army's development.

#### HUA, DENG, LI RECEIVE METEOROLOGICAL REPRESENTATIVES

GW050949 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, 4 Jan--With the beginning of the 1980's, the national conference of meteorological bureau chiefs has called on workers on the meteorological front to give full reign to their energies, study hard, assiduously carry on research and make great efforts to raise the quality of their professional work in order to build a firm base for modernizing meteorological work and to do a good job of serving the four modernizations. The national conference, convened and presided over by the Central Meteorological Bureau, closed in Beijing on 3 January. This is the first meteorological work conference since the shift in the work emphasis of the whole party.

At the start of the conference, party and state leaders, including Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and others, received all the representatives attending the conference. A responsible person of the State Agricultural Commission heard a report on the conference and spoke at the closing session. In the spirit of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, uniting as one and looking forward, the conference reviewed the development of China's meteorological work over the past 30 years and affirmed its remarkable achievements. At the same time, however, the conference noted that there were still important lessons to be learned.



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PENG ZHEN, WEI WENBO ADDRESS CCPC CLASSES ON LEGAL SYSTEM

OW070232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1755 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan--The second propaganda and education class on the legal system, which was sponsored by the CCP Central Committee's political and judicial cadres school entrusted by the central political and judicial cadres, ended at the end of last year; it trained cadres in the criminal law, the criminal procedural law and other new laws which came into effect 1 January of this year.

Over 2,000 leading cadres of public security, procuratorial and legal departments from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as over 2,000 cadres from political and judicial departments from the central authorities attended the classes which started on 15 August of last year.

The participants in the 2d propaganda and education class on the legal system diligently studied Comrade Yi Jianying's "speech at the rally in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC" and the criminal law, the criminal procedural law and the other new laws adopted by the 2d session of the 5th NPC. In the course of study, the participants further unified their thinking, became familiar with the law and enhanced their confidence in enforcing the law and work hard to consolidate the socialist legal system and insure the smooth building of the four modernizations.

Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of its commission on legal affairs, made an important speech to the participants in the first propaganda and education class on the legal system. Justice Minister Wei Wenbo spoke at the concluding session of the second class. He hoped that after returning to their own localities, the class participants would make further efforts to propagate the legal system and score greater achievements in enforcing the criminal law, the criminal procedural law and the other new laws.

KMT REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS

OW052003 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

["Former Kuomintang Members Pledge To Work for Reunification"--XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, January 5 (XINHUA)--Former Kuomintang army officers and government officials this morning expressed their strong desire to see an early reunification of the motherland. They urged their friends and colleagues on Taiwan to exert themselves for this great cause and to join the country's modernization efforts.

Speaking from their personal experience at a new year gathering here this morning, the Kuomintang democrats and patriots contrasted the important contributions of Communist-Kuomintang cooperation in modern Chinese history with the sufferings of the Chinese people when the country was split. The gathering was held by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang (R.C.C.K.). Zhu Yunshan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and chairman of the Central Committee of the R.C.C.K., attended.

Qu Wu, Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the R.C.C.K. Central Committee, called on his friends among the Taiwan authorities to "put the national interests above everything else and, in the spirit that all patriots belong to one big family, make positive contributions to the reunification of the country."



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**FANG YI ADDRESSES SCIENCE ACTIVISTS AWARDS MEETING**

OW251225 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Dec--The All-China Scientific and Technological Association, the Ministry of Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the CYL Central Committee jointly held a meeting at Beijing's Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 23 December to present awards to young people for exhibits at the current National Youth Scientific Exhibition.

Awards were given to 1,114 exhibits at the National Youth Scientific Exhibition. Of the 1,114 exhibits, 149 were given first-class awards; 279 received second-class awards; and 686 received third-class awards. Forty scientific reports and papers which were evaluated and recommended by the National Youth Science Symposium were also given awards at the meeting. Party and state leaders Deng Yingchao, Yu Quili, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Gu Mu and Bo Yibo and the Vice Chairman of the National CPPCC Committee Kang Meqing attended the meeting and presented awards to representatives of authors of outstanding scientific works, reports and papers.

Congratulating the young people on their outstanding achievements in the scientific and technological field, Fang Yi, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Council, said: Young friends, in a few years or a decade or so you will be the new force in the modernization of our great motherland. We can achieve a great ideal only if we make a tremendous common, hard and sustained effort. I hope that you will have great ideals and at the same time, little by little, make practical contributions to the future of the motherland. You should train yourselves to think logically and develop your skills in this regard from childhood. At the same time you should learn mechanical skills. You should use both your hands and brains to integrate theory with practice. Your scientific and technological achievements and your scientific reports and papers represent tremendous accomplishments, but you must not be complacent. You must realize that you still have shortcomings in some respects; only by realizing this will you be able to make continuous progress.

Comrade Fang Yi pointed out: It is very good that the All-China Scientific and Technological Association, the Ministry of Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and the CYL Central Committee jointly held the National Youth Scientific Exhibition and the National Youth Science Symposium. I hope that such exhibition and symposiums will be held periodically in the future so as to continuously arouse the young people's enthusiasm for studying and applying science.

Comrade Fang Yi said: We should also express thanks to the large numbers of college and primary and middle school teachers and to those scientists who have shown warm concern for the young people's studies. They have worked hard to educate the young people for the motherland and the party and the people will not forget their contributions.

The meeting was presided over by Mao Yisheng, chairman of the exhibition organizing committee. Attending the meeting were more than 4,000 persons, including responsible persons of departments concerned, noted scientists and writers of children's readers as well as students, teachers, after-school science activities advisers, scientists and technicians in the capital.

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STATE COUNCIL ISSUES REGULATION ON NATURAL SCIENCE AWARDS

OW071958 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0239 GMT 7 Dec 79 OW

["Text" of "PRC Regulation on Natural Science Awards" recently promulgated by the State Council]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Dec--The following is the text of the "PRC Regulation on Natural Science Awards:"

Article 1--This regulation is adopted in order to raise scientific workers' enthusiasm and creativeness, accelerate the development of China's cause of science and promote socialist modernization.

Article 2--A natural science award is to be granted to a collective or individual whose scientific achievement in elucidating a phenomenon, characteristic or law of nature is of great significance in the development of science and technology.

Article 3--The natural science awards are divided into the following four categories: 1) award of first class--certificate of merit, medal of first class, and 10,000 yuan award; 2) award of second class--certificate of merit, medal of second class and 5,000 yuan award; 3) award of third class--certificate of merit, medal of third class, and 2,000 yuan award; and 4) award of fourth class--certificate of merit, medal of fourth class and 1,000 yuan award.

Article 4--A special award can be granted for any scientific research achievement under article 2 of this regulation that is of particular importance. An award will be granted separately with the recommendation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission (hereafter referred to as the State Scientific Commission) and with the approval of the State Council.

Article 5--The grant of natural science awards should be recommended by various research institutes, institutes of higher learning, nationwide academic bodies or jointly recommended by more than 10 scientific workers at or above the level of deputy scientific researcher.

Article 6--Any project recommended for an award is subject to separate initial screening by the Academy of Sciences of China, the Ministry of Education, the Scientific and Technological Society of China, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Economic Commission, the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, the General Office of National Defense Industry under the State Council and other units concerned. At the initial screening, persons of the same profession should be invited to join the appraisal and make suggestions on the category of the award to be granted.

Article 7--The State Scientific Commission exercises unified leadership over the work of natural science awards. A natural science awards committee should be set up under the State Scientific Commission. It is held responsible for evaluating the project considered for an award and determining the category of the award. An award will then be granted with the approval of the State Scientific Commission.

Article 8--When a natural science award is granted to an individual, the certificate of merit, the medal and money award are given to the individual. When the natural science award is granted to a collective, the certificate of merit is given to the collective, a medal is given to the collective and the person who has made the greatest contribution to this project of scientific research, and the money award is to be distributed reasonably among the scientific researchers participating in this project according to their respective contributions.



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Article 9--Overseas Chinese and foreigners living abroad and doing natural science research work who have distinguished themselves and made major contributions to the development of science and technology in the People's Republic of China can also be granted the natural science awards on the basis of this regulation.

Article 10--It is necessary to seek truth from facts and act conscientiously and earnestly in recommending and evaluating the project for award. Persons who carry out malpractice and stoop to deception should be seriously dealt with according to the seriousness of the case.

Article 11--This regulation will become effective from the day it is promulgated. When rules or regulations on the natural science awards promulgated in the past contradict this regulation, this regulation should be taken as the criterion.

#### XINHUA REPORTS 2,700 PERSONS STUDYING IN 41 COUNTRIES

OW241144 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1622 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, 22 Dec--Information obtained by a XINHUA reporter from the current conference on the work regarding personnel studying abroad shows: Since 1978, our country has sent more than 2,700 personnel of various branches to study in 41 countries on the 5 continents of the world. Among these personnel, over 2,100 were sent by educational departments and over 600 were sent directly by the Chinese Academy of Sciences. These personnel have earned favorable comments from various circles in foreign countries for their hard work and diligent study.

The personnel sent by our country to study abroad include visiting scholars, personnel pursuing further studies and postgraduate and undergraduate students of various departments. The majority of them are studying natural sciences and a minority are studying foreign languages and social sciences. Our country's expanded policy of sending personnel to study abroad is welcomed and supported by the governments, scientific education circles and friendly personages in many countries. With their assistance, our personnel studying abroad have scored preliminary achievements in their work and study in spite of their short period of stay in the respective countries. Some of them have even won honors for their motherland.

#### NEW COAL RESERVES CONFIRMED IN 1979

OW240846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--China verified 8,400 million tons of coal reserves in the first eleven months of 1979. Of this, 2,500 million tons are in deeper seams of mines now being worked. Prospectors confirmed more reserves at the eight major coal mining centres now being built or expanded in China, including the Yenshou coalfield in Shandong province, the Huaibei and Huainan coalfields in Anhui province and a coalfield in Inner Mongolia. The reserves verified in Huaibei and Huainan alone warrant construction of ten coal mines with a total annual capacity of 20 million tons. In all, the prospectors drilled 2.57 million metres in the first eleven months of 1979 and submitted 57 papers to the geological departments.

#### EXCELLENT HARVESTS OF EDIBLE OIL SEEDS REPORTED

OW271507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 27 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 27 (XINHUA)--China gathered excellent harvests of vegetable oil seeds this year totalling six million tons, 750,000 tons more than last year's good crops. Production of peanuts, rapeseed, sesame, linseed and sunflower seed all exceeded last year's figures. The area devoted to these five major oil-bearing crops was extended by 660,000 hectares this year.



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China is continuing to boost grain production but is also paying increasing attention to industrial crops.

Hunan Province in central China, the country's leading rapeseed producer, increased its harvest by more than 40 percent over last year. Peanut output in Shandong, the leading growing province, went up by 150,000 tons, an increase of over 20 percent over 1978.

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCES DISCUSS CREATION OF NEW FISHERIES

##### Pond Fish Conference

OW040850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 4 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Wuhan, January 4 (XINHUA)--More than 900 centres for producing freshwater fish for the market are being created in China, according to a national meeting on the subject that closed recently in Hubei Province. Almost all the centres are in people's communes and their sub-divisions in the country's ten major freshwater fisheries. These include Taihu Lake, Hongze, Dongting, Honghu and Poyang lakes, the Sarmen Gorge Reservoir on the Huang He and the Songhua (Sungari) River in northeast China.

The conference, called at the end of last year by the State Bureau of Aquatic Products, was attended by cadres and representatives from 11 provinces. The meeting heard reports on successes achieved in intensive pond fish culture. The 7,400 hectares of ponds for intensive culture produced over 7,000 tons of freshwater fish in 1979, a much higher rate than in open lakes and rivers. The state invested 3,000 yuan for the construction of each hectare of fish pond for intensive culture, it was noted at the meeting. So far, 11,300 hectares of ponds for intensive fish culture have been created and another 10,000 hectares being made.

##### Net Pisciculture Conference

OW240849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Hangzhou, December 24 (XINHUA)--The raising of fresh water fish in nets cast into rivers and lakes is becoming more and more widespread in China, according to delegates to a conference on pisciculture recently held in Shaoxin County, province of Zhejiang. The fresh water area given over to this form of pisciculture in China this year was 130 hectares, eight times that in 1978.

The technique consists of casting nets fixed on frames of bamboo or other material into rivers and lakes and raising fingerlings within the nets. The fingerlings are cultivated in the early stages in fish ponds before being placed in the nets. The length of time the fish remain in the nets depends upon whether they are to be taken to re-stock the rivers and lakes, or allowed to grow to maturity for distribution to local markets. Where fish are produced for market the yield can be as high as 70,000 kilograms per hectare annually. Fish placed in the nets have a higher survival rate than in their natural habitat.

Fish principally raised in this way are bream and carp, though other types are also cultivated. Capital investment is low as the nets are constructed with materials locally available. The technique is used not only by state fish farms but also by brigades and communes and by schools and factories as a sideline. The province of Zhejiang, where the conference was held, has some 48 hectares of fresh water area given over to the raising of fish in nets.

## UNSERVICEABLE FREIGHT CARS HINDER COAL TRANSPORTATION

ON300601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Letter from XINHUA reporter Li Yongzhang: "Railway Departments and Factories Cooperate With Each Other in Taking Good Care of Freight Cars"]

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 26 Dec--Poor maintenance and serious damage to railroad freight cars constitutes an important factor currently greatly affecting coal transportation. The Shanxi Datong colliery uses 1,300 freight cars a day for coal shipments. Only about 700 are in good shape and can be used immediately for coal shipments. The rest are damaged one way or another. They require servicing and maintenance before they can be used. This has given railway departments and the consigners a headache and they want to solve this problem as swiftly as possible.

XINHUA understands that the same situation exists in other collieries, oilfields, ports and steel plants. The statistics compiled by a concerned department indicate that about 70,000-80,000 freight cars have been damaged annually since 1972. In 1977, over 93,000 freight cars were damaged. The number of freight cars damaged dropped slightly in 1978, but it went up again this year. From January to September of this year, some 55,800 freight cars have already been damaged. Serious damage to the freight cars reflect shortcomings and loopholes in our work. Objectively speaking, there are not enough specialized freight cars in China. Most freight cars are made of wood, their structures are old and they are not suitable for mechanized loading and unloading. They can be easily damaged. However the main reason is subjective. For example, under the influence of the ultraleft line peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," a laissez faire attitude was adopted in the past few years in using and maintaining freight cars. Even today, this problem has yet to be solved.

Railroad freight cars are an important means of transportation in China. They are closely connected with the national economy and the people's livelihood. To make rail transport keep pace with needs for developing the national economy, we must solve this problem as soon as possible. Recently, the state economic commission invited representatives from the ministries of railroads, metallurgical industry, communications, coal industry, power industry, petroleum industry, chemical industry and forestry to attend a meeting in Wuhan to study this problem. Those attending the meeting unanimously agreed that, at present, it is necessary to launch a nationwide campaign to take good care of the freight cars, to adopt effective measures to bring about close cooperation between railroad departments and the factories and mines and to make good use and take good care of these freight cars so that they can play their role well. The representatives also suggested:

1. Railroad departments and all consigner units must institute a system of handing over freight cars. From now on, the consigner units are responsible for paying for damages they make to the freight cars. Railroad departments must pay a reasonable amount of money for expenses incurred by consigner units for repairing freight cars that were originally damaged.
2. Railroad departments and consigner units must set up a practical management system for the freight cars with targets and check-ups. It is necessary to link the work of taking good care of the freight cars with the economic interests of the enterprises, groups and teams and individuals. Good ones are to be commended but no awards should be given to bad ones. Administrative action and economic sanctions should be taken against those who have inflicted serious damage on freight cars and against leading comrades connected with such incidents.



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GUANGMING RIBAO RUNS HISTORY JOURNALS TABLES OF CONTENTS

LISHI YANJIU, No 12

HK170724 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Table of Contents for LISHI YANJIU, No 12, 1979]

[Text] Article by Zuo Buqing and Zhang Mingjiu: "Commenting on Qi Benyu's 'Patriotism or National Betrayal?';  
Article by Wang Weili and Du Wenjun: "We Should Give Qu Qiubai an All-Round Appraisal";  
Article by Wang Zengyu: "Yue Fei's Death";  
Article by Lin Zhengqiu: "The Economy and Culture of Hangzhou During the Southern Song Dynasty";  
Article by Deng Jingyuan: "How to Correctly Appraise Empress Lu."

Study Notes on History:

Article by Su Chengjian: "Discussing the Chapter on 'Dawan' in the 'Records of the Historians' and Recounting the Battle of Dawan";  
Article by Wu Jialin: "Were National Peasant Congresses Ever Held?";  
Article by Wang Shilun: "The Years Around Qiu Jin's Birth";  
Article by Kong Lingping: "The Discovery of Ancient Documents Near the Dead Sea and Their Studies";  
Article by Yu Xintun and Wang Dunshu: "U.S. Policy Toward Japan and the Outbreak of the Pacific War";

Historiographic Trends Abroad:

Article by Huang Guangyu: "About Hart's Letters to Jin Degan".

Comprehensive Table of Contents for 1979.

SHIJIE LISHI, No 6

HK190810 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 79 p 4 HK

[Table of contents for SHIJIE LISHI, No 6, 1979]

[Text] Article by Chen Rongyi: "Stalin and Historical Science";  
Article by Zhang Chunmian: "Locke's Criticism on Feudalism--Regarding 'On Government'";  
Article by Liang Zhuosheng: "Why Did the German Fascists Start World War II Ahead of Schedule?";  
Article by Ning Sao: "On South Africa's Racial Segregation and Its Colonial Plunder of the Black People (Part I)";  
Article by Sun Binghui: "The Pioneering Undertaking of Building New Weapons by the Proletariat--A Discussion With Comrade Chen Chongru";  
Article by Lin Chengjie: "Bal Gangadhar Tilak--The Founder of the National Bourgeoisie Revolutionary Movement in India";  
Article by Tang Zhongnan: "Reforms of Land Tax After the Meiji Restoration in Japan";  
Article by Huang Anninag: "Immigrants and the Development of the United States";  
Article by Wu Anlong and Wang Jiahua: "History Commentary--Study and Review of the Meiji Restoration (Part II)";  
Article by Chen Yan: "History of Exchanges Between China and Foreign Countries--The Cultural Exchange Between China and Burma in Ancient Times";



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Translation by Yang Zijing and Proofreading by Ding Zhonghua: "Selected Translation of Historical Materials: On the Cultural and Educational Policies During the Period of the Dictatorship of the Jacobins";

Article by Tong Bin: "Foreign Historical Trends: 'The Silk Route Boom' in Japan";

Article by Zhang Yuxi: "Foreign Historical Trends--An African Masterpiece of Historic Significance Is Coming Into Being";

Article by Liao Uesheng: "Domestic Historical Trends: The First Congress Held by the Ancient World History Research Society of China";

Article by Li Jiehua and Gong Li: "Names of Foreigners (Part VII): French Names".

**GROUP COMPILES WORKS OF CCP FOUNDER LI DA FOR PUBLICATION**

OW070912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, January 7 (XINHUA)--A collection of the works of Li Da, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party and a famous Marxist philosopher, is being compiled and will be published by the People's Publishing House. The volumes will help explain the spread of Marxism in China and the history of the Chinese Communist Party.

Li Da (1890-1967) was one of contemporary China's most important political thinkers. As early as 1919, the year of the May 4th movement, he was studying and propagating Marxism. Over nearly half a century, he wrote many articles and monographs and translated many books from German and Japanese. Li Da took an active part in organizing the Chinese Communist Party and wrote a series of important articles in the early 1920's exposing and criticizing "pseudo-socialism", anarchism and the revisionism of the second international. Through these articles, he systematically explained the Marxist-Leninist theories of proletarian dictatorship and party-building.

The compilers of his works recognize that there are bound to be some mistakes and shortcomings in Li Da's works, which will remain untouched in the collection. The first volume will include articles and excerpts from monographs written before liberation, the second volume will reprint his "Outline on Sociology", while works he wrote after liberation will be in the ensuing volumes.

**CORRECTION TO MEMORIAL MEETING HELD FOR MA, WANG**

The following correction to the item entitled "Memorial Meeting Held for Ma Mingfang, Wang Weizhou," published in the 3 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, pages L 6-L8, is provided by Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin on 29 December 1979:

Page L 6, first paragraph, last line, substitute the date "29 December 1979" for "[date indistinct]."

**CORRECTION TO PRICE SYSTEM FOR MACHINERY, ELECTRICAL GOODS**

The following correction to the item entitled "New Price System Approved for Machinery, Electrical Goods," published in the 4 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT pages L 6-L 7 should be made:

Page L 6, last paragraph, first line, make read:...With the Approval of the State Commodity Price General Bureau [guo jia wu jia zhong ju 0948 1367 3670 0116 4920 1444]...

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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01

ANHUI ANNOUNCES NEW LEADERSHIP

OW031255 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Name list of responsible personnel of the Standing Committee of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress, the Anhui Provincial People's Government and the Anhui Provincial Higher People's Court]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress: chairman: Gu Zhuoxin; vice chairmen: Li Shinong; Hu Kaiming [5170 7030 2494]; Huang Yan; Ma Changyan [7456 7022 3508]; Cheng Yetang [4453 2814 2768]; Li Fanfu; Liu Rulin; Yang Chengsong [2799 2110 1350]; Ying Yiquan [2019 1355 2938], female; Yang Ming [2799 2494] and Zhang Zuoyin [1728 4373 5593].

Members (65, in order of the number of strokes in their surnames): (Liu Zhengwen); (Zhu Xiheng), female; (Zhu Long); (Tian Shiwu); (Tian Lei); (Fang Xiansong); (Wang Zulie); (Wang Tiequan); (Ma Leting); (Kang Guangde); (Sun Zongrong); (Xing Tixu); (Li Guangtao); (Li Yuangang); (Li Jianhua); (Wang Qing); (Wang Qingcheng); (Yu Wenbin); (Yan Kunyuan); (Zhang Shihua); (Zhang Jingrong); (Zhang Huaishang); (Zhang Xingyan); (Zhang Xueqin); (Zhang Hao); (Yang Huiming); (Yang Wenzao); (Yang Jian); (Yang Zhao), female; (Shen Changpei); (Tong Yuanzhen); (Zhang Bihua); (Meng Yiqi); (Chen Xingquan); (Chen Xiehun); (Chen Tiliang), female; (Chen Dengke); (Chen Hongyou); (Chen Aixi); (Li Youquan); (Shan Yanhe); (Miao Zhanrong); (Zhou Huaiheng); (Jin Zhong); (Rong Guanghong); (Zhao Yiming); (Zhao Zhusan); (Duan Jinbo); (Duan Youyun); (Hu Xiguang); (Shi Shiqi); (Gao Siming); (Gao Lengping); (Ni Zegeng); (Xia Deyi); (Chang Xiufeng); (Kang Zhaoyu); (Zheng Zhaosheng); (Cheng Xuegao); (Cheng Xihai); (Liao Hui); (Pan Jingli); (Teng Yexiang); (Cao Zhenqiu); and (Wei Anqin).

The Anhui Provincial People's Government: governor: Zhang Jingfu; vice governors: Yang Weiping; Cheng Guanghua; Hou Yong [0186 3057]; Meng Jiaqin; Wen Xinyi [7615 1800 0001]; Huang Yu [7806 7457]; Yang Jike [2799 4764 3784]; Guo Tixiang and Meng Fulin [1322 1381 2651].

The provincial higher people's court president: Chen Yuanliang [7115 0337 5328].

TAN ZHENLIN, OTHERS MARK GUTIAN CONFERENCE

HK311105 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 28 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] "The army and people of Fujian solemnly held a rally in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 27 December to mark the 50th anniversary of the historically significant Gutian Conference. The commemoration rally was held in the Fujian People's Gymnasium. Some 6,000 people attended the rally including representatives from the past soviet areas under the central authorities, old revolutionary bases, guerrilla areas and counties in which revolutionary riots broke out; representatives of veteran cadres, Red Army veterans, veteran Red Guards, model figures of revolutionary bases, urban underground party and dependents of revolutionary martyrs who have upheld revolutionary struggles for a long time; responsible comrades of provincial, prefectural, municipal and county leadership organs of the party, government and army; commanders and fighters of the army, navy and air force stationed in Fuzhou; and cadres and masses of provincial organs and Fuzhou Municipality." Comrade Li Zhimin, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units, presided over the rally.



"Comrade Tan Zhenlin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, who participated in the Gutian Conference 50 years ago, made a special trip to attend and address the rally. Those seated on the rostrum included Yang Chengwu, Li Zhimin, Zhu Shaoqing, Zhu Yaohua, Zhang Xianyang, Wu Chunren, Liao Haiguang, Song Weishi, Wang Zhi, Cao Funan, Lu Sheng, Zhan Huayu, He Yunfeng, Xia Jiaxiang, Yin Mingliang and (Zhao Huaqing). Standing Committee members of the party committee and leading comrades of the Fuzhou PLA units; and leading comrades of the leadership organ of the Fuzhou PLA units, all military corps and the Fujian Military District.

"Also seated on the rostrum were Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Jin Zhaodian, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Chao, Cai Li, Yuan Gai and He Ruoren, leading comrades of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; and vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress, vice governors of Fujian and also vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee."

"In his speech, Comrade Yang Chengwu reviewed the fighting journey of the Chinese PLA in the past 50 years. Comrade Yang Chengwu then spoke on how the army should inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of the Gutian Conference under the new historical conditions. He put forward: We must resolutely struggle to fulfill the political tasks of China's four modernizations and the revolutionarization and modernization of our army. We must uphold the party's absolute leadership over the army, further strengthen the political work of the army, actively take part in and support socialist modernization and further strengthen army-government and army-people unity.

"In his speech, Comrade Liao Zhigao explained the great significance of the spirit of the Gutian Conference in the building of our party and army. He noted: We must concentrate our efforts to do well in grasping economic work and quickly develop Fujian's production and construction. We must specifically strengthen party leadership and do well in promoting party work. We must further strengthen army-government and army-people unity and do well in promoting the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army-men."

#### LIAO ZHIGAO ATTENDS FUJIAN NEW YEAR'S DAY PARTY

HK020145 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Fujian Provincial Science Association and the Fuzhou Municipal Science Association held a New Year's Day tea party on the morning of 31 December. Attending the tea party were over 200 workers in science and technology and 14 comrades who are currently in Fuzhou to attend a national academic conference on integrated circuit and silicon materials. The 14 comrades include Lin Lanying, deputy director of the semiconductor research institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences; (Wang Cang), deputy director of the Shaanxi Provincial Institute of Microelectronics; and (Kang Tiejun), director of the Tianjin Institute of Semiconductor Technology.

"Also attending the tea party were Liao Zhigao, Cai Li, Zhang Gexin, Wen Fushan and Cai Liangcheng, leading comrades of Fujian Province and Fuzhou Municipality. Wen Fushan, vice governor of the provincial people's government and chairman of the provincial science association, presided over the tea party.

#### JIANGSU LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR'S GATHERING 31 DEC

OW031755 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpt] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the Nanjing PLA units and the Nanjing Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a joint meeting at the Great Hall of the People in Nanjing on the afternoon of 31 December to celebrate the new year.



Present were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government, Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu, Zhou Ze, Zhang Zhongliang, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Xin Shaobo, Wang Bingshi, Gong Weizhen, Jin Xun, Liu Lin, (Wu Guangheng), Wang Haisu, (Zhou Yifeng), He Bingbao, Xie Kedong, Chen Heqin, Liu Shuxun, Liao Yunze, (Hu Yifang), Yang Tingbao, and Chen Ketian; responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units, Nie Fengzhi, Liao Hansheng, Du Ping, Zhang Xiqin, Xiang Shouzhi, Deng Yue, Zhan Danan, Wu Shihong, Duan Huanjing, Zhou Chunlin, Liu Xiyuan, Huang Zhan, (Hu Darong), Huang Zhentang and (Guo Junyun); responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA Air Force units, (Xiao Qian) and Hou Hongjun; responsible persons of the Nanjing higher infantry school, (Zeng Rongsen) and (Jin Quisheng); responsible person of the naval academy (Zuo Ai), responsible persons of the provincial military district, (He Tingtao), Lin Yousheng, (Long Xuezheng) and Zhou Jiecheng; responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, Guan Wenrui, Zhang Guangzhong, Zeng Ruqing, Chen Zhongfan, Wei Yongyi and Chen Yusheng; and responsible persons of the Nanjing municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, Wang Chubin, Zhou Guofan, Tang Yongan, Liu Feng, Ma Zhaozhong, (Sa Lin), (Xiao Jiucheng), (Wei Shaojian), Fang Zhen, (Zhong Yifan), (Zheng Yongle), (Zhang Zihong), (Ge Desi), Chen Yunglong, (Wu Liangjie), Yang Zhi and (Lai Dayuan).

#### SHANGHAI MAYOR PENG CHONG'S NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE

OW040330 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Speech by Peng Chong, Political Bureau member of the CCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Shanghai municipal CCP committee and mayor of Shanghai City: "New Year Message" -- in his own voice]

[Text] Comrades: The giant wheel of history continues to turn quickly. The last year of the 1970's has passed and the first year of 1980 has just begun. On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government, I extend the warmest new year greetings to people throughout the municipality.

During the 1970's, our country went through a great struggle between the revolutionaries and the counterrevolutionaries. The CCP and the Chinese people waged an intense, sharp and complex struggle against the two counterrevolutionary conspiratorial cliques of Lin Biao and the gang of four. It was a struggle between the usurpers of power and the restorationists on the one hand and their opponents on the other. This decisive battle for the nation's destiny ended in utter defeat for Lin Biao and the gang of four and victory for our party and people for socialism.

Shanghai, a city with a glorious revolutionary tradition, was on the forefront of this great struggle, during which it withstood rigorous tests. People in Shanghai suffered seriously for 10 years from the catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Shortly before the downfall of the gang of four, the growth rate of industrial output dropped to 2 percent and agricultural production remained stagnant for a long time. Shanghai failed to fulfill state revenue targets for 3 consecutive years. As a result, Shanghai, which used to be in good condition, was riddled with gaping wounds and beset with problems.

However, history has proved that the people in Shanghai, like those in other parts of the country, are not to be humiliated. Lin Biao and the gang of four attempted to turn Shanghai into their base for counterrevolution, but Shanghai eventually became a vast ocean engulfing them. With the smashing of the gang of four, the people were liberated, and so were their minds and the productive forces.

DATE

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EAST REGION

TEXT

In the 3 years since the downfall of the gang of four, the enthusiasm of the more than 10 million Shanghai people has erupted like a volcano. They have quickly healed the serious wounds caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four and have won one new victory after another on various fronts. In the past 3 years, the average annual growth rate of industrial output has been more than 8 percent and agricultural production has reached previous records. Both domestic and foreign trade has been brisk, and the municipality has overfulfilled state revenue plans for 3 consecutive years. Stability, unity and prosperity have been initially achieved in various fields.

Looking back at and thinking about the road we have traveled, we are full of confidence and hope for our future. The 1980's will be great years during which we will stride toward the goal of the four modernizations, during which the socialist (system) will become ever more brilliant and during which we will give full play to our abilities to make great achievements. The people in Shanghai shoulder the heavy historic task of making great contributions to the four modernizations of the country. Shanghai has nearly 8,000 factories and other enterprises with more than 4 million workers and staff members. In addition, Shanghai has a large number of skilled workers, engineers and technicians, a fairly strong technical force, as well as fairly good harbors and fairly favorable conditions for transport and communications. We certainly can and should make full use of these favorable conditions to supply more and more advanced technologies, equipment and new materials for the country, to produce more good quality products for domestic and foreign markets, to provide more funds and equipment for the nation and to train more technicians and managerial personnel for other parts of the country in order to make due contributions to the state.

The recent second session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress has called on people throughout the municipality to seize the present golden opportunity to further shift the emphasis of their work to socialist modernization, to make conscientious efforts in economic readjustment and to win the first battle for the four modernizations. It has also urged the people of Shanghai to make effective use of the municipality's favorable conditions to build Shanghai into an advanced center of industry, science and technology, and foreign trade.

This is a shock task before us as we enter the 1980's. The carrying out of this task represents the fundamental interests of people throughout the municipality. Therefore, we must work harder and more vigorously to carry out the various tasks set by the recently held session of the municipal people's congress.

When the national economy is pushed forward and production is developed, our city will be more beautiful and the livelihood of our people will be improved step by step. We must work hard to bring about the four modernizations. At the beginning of the 1980's, we must study and work hard and in a down-to-earth way. The four modernizations cannot be achieved by engaging in empty talk or by sitting back and waiting. The four modernizations can be achieved only if we work together with our own hands and with wisdom for this purpose. Let us act according to objective laws, study hard and grasp skills for construction of the four modernizations and exert ourselves to realize the four modernizations!

People throughout the municipality should continue to go all out, aim high and bring their enthusiasm and creativity into full play. They should study hard to acquire scientific knowledge in order to take a bigger stride forward. People throughout the municipality should further emancipate their minds, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts, unite as one and look forward. They should concentrate on the four modernizations.

LAST LINE



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PRC  
EAST REGION

People throughout the municipality should cherish the political situation of stability and unity as they cherish their eyes. They should conscientiously abide by the laws and discipline and safeguard public order and order in production, education and other endeavors. They should foster good social morals. People throughout the municipality should continue to carry forward the revolutionary spirit of industriousness, bravery, hard work and devotion and try in every possible way to practice strict economy and increase production. They should work hard and in a down-to-earth way.

People throughout the municipality should integrate their interests with those of the motherland and link their future with that of the motherland. Taking the realization of the four modernizations as their task, they should strive for emancipation of the mind, unity and stability, the four modernizations and the maintenance of unification of the motherland. The broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres should start a revolutionary emulation drive during which they should vie with one another in ideological thinking, work and contributions to the four modernizations. Everyone should suggest ways and means for the four modernizations and work hard to contribute to the four modernizations in order to build an advanced socialist material and spiritual civilization. They should carry out their work more effectively in the 1980's than in the past.

The four modernizations represent the fundamental interests of our entire nation and the common will of the 900 million people of the country as well as a great historical trend. Although there will be difficulties, obstacles or obstructions on our road to progress, we, as revolutionary optimists, will face up to them and will never be frightened by them. We are firmly convinced that no dangers or difficulties can ever prevent us from advancing victoriously under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and under the strong leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

During the 1980's, we will certainly usher in a spring of remarkable achievements in industry, agriculture, art and literature, a spring during which a hundred schools of scientific thought will contend with one another. Urging us to go forward, history has brought new tasks and new hopes to us. Let us put all our energy into our work!

#### PENG CHONG WANG RENZHONG VISIT CHEMICAL PLANT

OW032150 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 2 Jan 80 OW

[Text] On the morning of 1 January responsible comrades of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, Peng Chong, Wang Yiping, Han Zheyi and Zhong Min, visited the (Wuxing) chemical plant to extend their comfort to workers, technicians and cadres who had contributed to the successful operation of the 300,000-dun synthetic ammonia equipment on New Year's Eve. Vice Premier Wang Renzhong who was then in Shanghai also visited the workers at the plant. The leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee first came to the main power room to take a close look at and inquire about the 300,000-dun synthetic ammonia equipment. They extended their sincere concern and festive greetings to all workers and had photographs taken with them. Comrade Peng Chong and others urged the workers to redouble their efforts during the new year, advance from victory to victory and make more contributions to support agriculture.

On 1 January Shanghai Vice Mayor Chen Zonglie went to the (Hongqiao) and (Qingqing) communes of Shanghai County and had warm discussions with cadres and masses concerning the production of nonstaple food and the realization of agricultural modernization. On 1 January Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua extended greetings to workers at the construction site of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex and the harbor. He also carefully inquired about the progress of the construction, quality of the project and the workers' livelihood.



HUNAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

Second Plenary Session

HK261216 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 25 December, the presidium of the second session of the fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress held the second plenary session, which was presided over by Mao Zhiyong.

In accordance with the proposal of the provincial CCP committee, after the consultations and agreement of the provincial CCP committee, responsible persons of all democratic parties and nonparty personages, the Presidium unanimously adopted the namelists of the candidates for the posts of responsible persons of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, prefectural intermediate people's courts, the provincial people's procuratorate and prefectural subprocuratorates. It also unanimously agreed to submit the above-mentioned namelists to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress for discussions by all delegates.

Provincial Leaders Named

OW030250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1745 GMT 31 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Changsha, 31 Dec--The second session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress elected and decided on the following responsible working personnel for Hunan Province: Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress: Wan Da. Vice chairmen: Tan Yubao; Guo Sen; Luo Qiuyue, female; Yin Ziming; Qi Shouliang; Wang Hanfu; Tao Zhiyue; Liu Shihong; Ling Xiaxin; Kong Annin; Shi Bangzhi, Miao nationality; Chen Xinmin, and Liu Chunqiao.

Governor: Sun Guozhi. Vice Governors: Liu Fusheng; Wang Zhiguo; Shang Zijin; Cheng Xingling [4453 2502 7881]; Zhang Wenguang; Cao Wenju; Liu Yanan, and Zhou Zheng [0719 2398].

President of the Hunan Provincial Higher People's Court: Miao Jiefu [5379 2212 1133].

Economic, Other Reports

HK280030 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The second session of the fifth Hunan People's Congress held a plenary session on the morning of 26 December to listen to the report of Comrade Zhang Wenguang on the draft of Hunan's 1980 national economic plans and Comrade Liu Chunqiao's report on Hunan's 1978 financial statement and implementation of the 1979 budget. (Yang Jiefu), president of the Hunan Higher People's Court, and (Ma Qunyi), chief procurator of the Hunan People's Procuratorate, presented written work reports on the Hunan Higher People's Court and the Hunan People's Procuratorate to the plenary session for perusal. Comrade Jiao Linyi presided over the plenary session. Members of the Hunan CPPCC Committee and responsible comrades of the departments concerned at the provincial level attended as nonvoting delegates.

In the afternoon, the people's representatives and members of the CPPCC committee continued to hold group discussions.

Group Discussions

HK271015 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] During the second session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress, in the capacity of ordinary delegates, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee have taken part in group discussions. Together with the other delegates, they discussed the great plan for the four modernisations.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

TEXT

Over the past few days, Mao Zhiyong, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Zhang Lixian, Sun Guozhi, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng and Dong Zhiwen, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee, have visited various groups. In the capacity of ordinary delegates, they have taken part in discussions.

In the No 1 group discussion of the Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture Delegation, Mao Zhiyong said: "Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture has good conditions for grasping grain production, developing diversification well and increasing output and income."

In the group discussion of the delegation of the units at the provincial level, Sun Guozhi expressed his opinion on how to do a good job of shifting the work emphasis.

Zhang Lixian took part in the group discussion of the PIA delegation. He eagerly talked about the province's excellent situation and encouraged the PIA comrades to make new contributions to developing the excellent situation and speeding up modernization in Hunan.

#### Resolutions Adopted

HK290400 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Presidium of the 2d session of the 5th Hunan Provincial People's Congress held its 3d and 4th meetings on 27 December, with Comrade Mao Zhiyong presiding. Comrade Liu Fusheng reported on the session's discussions on the government work report and other matters. The meetings adopted draft resolutions on the government work, on economic and financial matters, and on the work reports of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate. The meetings decided to submit these drafts to the session for discussion and deliberation.

#### Second Session Ends

HK290316 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The 2d session of the 5th Hunan Provincial People's Congress concluded on 28 December. The closing session was attended by 1,167 delegates. Comrade Mao Zhiyong presided.

Comrade Wan Da delivered the closing speech saying: "At present we have many things to do. The first thing we must do is to unwaveringly implement the party Central Committee's strategic policy decision on shifting the focus of work and concentrate forces to promote modernization. This is the greatest policy and the overriding central task. Our basic principle is to uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, party leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We must resolutely oppose, criticize and correct erroneous words and deeds which run counter to these four basic principles. On the basis of developing production, we must constantly improve the people's living standards. Already making great efforts to solve problems in people's daily life, we must continue to work hard in this respect."

Comrade Wan Da stressed: "To implement the line, principles and policies stipulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and accomplish the province's targets for the next few years, we must lay emphasis on uttering less empty talk and doing more practical work. The leadership at all levels must go down, get in close touch with the study and do their work in a serious and careful way, grasping each item of work and producing good results. The work personnel of all state organs, especially the leading cadres, must make efforts to learn economics, technology and management and learn how to work according to natural and economic laws. They must enhance their ability to promote the four modernizations."

LAST LINE



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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

"We must utilize the tremendous latent strength of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres. So long as we fully mobilize the activism of the province's people we can overcome all difficulties and reach our goals."

#### PROBLEMS IN ~~HUNAN~~ RURAL ENTERPRISES MANAGEMENT

HK070738 Changsa Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 80 HK

["Work Study" by (Ji Jiangui) and (Li Jianfu) of Yueyang Prefectural CCP Committee: "It Is a Currently Pressing Problem To Strengthen Investment in the Rural Commune and Brigade Enterprises"]

[Excerpts] The prosperous development of the rural commune and brigade enterprises has accumulated more and more investment. This plays a major role in strengthening the collective economy and stimulating the development of agricultural production. However, at present investment management in many commune and brigade enterprises is rather chaotic. The main expressions of this are that nobody is taking charge in the upper levels and money is being spent in a reckless way in the lower levels.

Why does this happen? Speaking of the leadership, a few leaders responsible for leading the commune and brigade enterprises only pay attention to grasping the cardinal links of production--supply and marketing in the enterprises. They fail to attach sufficient importance to and get very little grasp of managing and using enterprise investment, especially that portion which is retained by the enterprises. Speaking of the management system, some commune and brigade enterprises have no strict systems for the use of investment, no plans and targets, and no economic accounting. The communes and brigades do not periodically issue public statements on the status of income and expenditure in the enterprises. Some commune and brigade cadres and enterprise personnel have been spending too much and have been amassing deficits for a long time. Some of them even fish in muddied waters and embezzle and misappropriate funds.

1. The party committees and government departments should strengthen leadership over financial work in the commune and brigade enterprises, regularly conduct investigations and studies and seriously solve the problems. It is necessary to conduct education in fiscal and economic discipline.
2. The responsible departments must bring into full play their supervisory role.
3. It is necessary to establish practical rules and regulations and put them on a sound basis.
4. It is necessary to strictly enforce discipline and struggle against reckless spending of money and against embezzlement and waste.

#### HUNAN RIBAO CONDEMNES CORRUPTION AMONG WORKERS

HK070648 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 5 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The 6 January Hunan RIBAO frontpages a reader's letter reporting that a few comrades of Yiyang motor vehicle maintenance plant have taken advantage of their vehicle repair business to demand that customers give them gifts and banquets as extras in return for services rendered.

HUNAN RIBAO also carries an editorial note on this matter. The note says: The problem exposed in this letter also exists in other units. This is an unhealthy trend. In our socialist state, no matter whether a person is carrying out revolutionary work, whether he is a doctor, drives a truck, works in capital construction, is employed in the repair and processing industries, or manages commerce, everyone has his own responsibility, wages and welfare. It is quite right and proper if you require a customer to pay according to the regulations for services rendered. However, it is very wrong to violate policy regulations by demanding that customers give gifts and banquets as extras and by taking the attitude that "if you give me these things, I will help you, otherwise, I will make things difficult for you." We suggest that the province attach importance to this problem and solve it.

## SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

## Higher Court Report

HK260515 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On 23 December, the Sichuan Provincial Higher People's Court submitted a written work report to the 2d session of the 5th provincial people's congress. The report deals with the work situation since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress and puts forward the tasks for next year.

The report says: "We must seriously examine the preparations for the enforcement of the new laws in January. We must look into the following several items of work which we should do well in next year: 1) it is necessary to try criminal cases in strict accordance with the criminal and criminal procedural laws; 2) it is essential to do well from start to finish in reviewing and reversing verdicts on grievances trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice; 3) it is imperative to further strengthen civil case trial work; and 4) we must continue to do a good job in the organization, ideology and professional work of the people's courts. We must reinforce the courts with cadres, establish court organs and put them on a sound basis. We must really train a judicial force which is faithful to the legal system, people's interests and facts, dauntless and not hesitant to sacrifice itself for the fulfillment of its duties. We must strive to accomplish the glorious task entrusted to us by the party, the state and the people."

## Provincial Leaders Named

OW311336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 28 Dec 79 CW

[Text] Chengdu, 28 Dec.—The second session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress elected and decided on the responsible working personnel of Sichuan Province, as listed below:

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress: Du Xinyuan; vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Sichuan Provincial People's Congress: Li Linzhi, Zhang Xiushu, Liu Ziyi, Tong Shaosheng, Li Zhongyi, Gu Zhibiao, Pei Changhui, Wu Jinghua (Yi nationality), Ma Shitu and Liu Yunbo (female).

Governor of Sichuan Province: Lu Dadong; vice governors: Liu Xiyao, Yang Rudai, He Haoju, Yang Ling Duo Ji (Tibetan nationality), Yang Zhong, Meng Dongbo, Mou Haixiu, Peng Dixian, Liu Haiquan, Qiao Zhimin, Guan Xuesi and Wu Xihai.

President of the Sichuan Provincial higher people's court: Zhang Ziyang.

## Zhao Ziyang Addresses Closing Session

HK260252 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The 2d session of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress concluded in Chengdu on 25 December. During the congress, the delegates discussed the province's industrial and agricultural production and other work and pointed out that the provincial revolutionary committee's work report had done well in summing up work and putting forward the future tasks. The congress unanimously adopted resolutions approving this report, the report on the tasks of the 3 years' readjustment, the financial report, and the reports of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate. A total of 2,024 delegates were invited to attend the congress, 193 of whom were absent because of illness or other matters.



The congress executive Chairman Yang Chao presided at the closing ceremony on 25 December. The delegates elected by secret ballot the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the responsible comrades of the provincial people's government. Comrade Xu Mengxia announced the results. The congress also elected the presidents of the provincial higher people's court, the prefectural intermediate people's courts, and the presidents of the provincial people's procuratorate and its branches. A number of replacement delegates to the Fifth NPC were also elected.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke after the elections. He said [begin recording]: "Delegates, committee members and comrades, the 2d session of the 5th Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, which opened on 20 December, will close today. The second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee is also about to close. Thanks to the common efforts of the delegates and the participants, these two sessions have been held very well under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee and the presidium of the sessions. The two sessions have been imbued with an atmosphere of democracy and unity. The delegates and CPPCC members have put forward many opinions, freely aired their views and discussed the great affair of readjusting the national economy and speeding up the pace of construction in our province. In the attitude of the masters, everyone has put forward sincere criticisms and positive suggestions on all work. These are extremely beneficial for improving our work. I take this opportunity to extend my warm congratulations on the success of these two sessions." [end recording]

"Zhao Ziyang then put forward very important views on the questions of stability and unity, the economy, and leadership. On the question of further consolidating and developing the province's political situation of stability and unity, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: In upholding and developing the situation of stability and unity, it is necessary to further unite the thinking of the masses into the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th Central Committee. The question of how to regard the 30 years since the founding of the state, and especially the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, is a very great one. Although we made some serious mistakes in work in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, we upheld the four basic principles and generally speaking, our line was correct and great achievements were scored on all fronts.

"Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: Under the new historical conditions, the intellectuals have already become a part of the working class, a force for the party to rely on, and a main force in building the four modernizations. Bringing into full play the role of the intellectuals is a serious and urgent task facing the whole party. We must continue our grasp of implementing policies, improve the political status of the intellectuals, fully trust them in work and do well in assigning them jobs, so that full use will be made of their specialties. We must take the initiative to help them to solve actual difficulties in their daily life and improve their material treatment as much as possible.

"On livening up the national economy, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: The main content of restructuring the economic system is to switch from control from above to taking charge of our own affairs. 'Taking charge of our own affairs' means taking responsibility for our own profit and loss to a certain extent and getting away from the past situation of a unified revenue and expenditure system with too many having too little to do.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

TEXT

"Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: In the rural areas we must solve the problem of respecting the production teams' right of self-determination. This is a key to livening up the rural economy. In respecting the production team's right of self-determination, apart from forbidding egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources under any pretext, we must insure the production teams' rights of self-determination in production, management, distribution and so on, under the premise of carrying out the state's policies and decrees and accepting the guidance of the plans.

"In industry, the current most urgent problem is to expand the enterprises' right of self-management. This is the key to livening up industry. In restructuring the industrial management system, we must first concentrate on expanding the enterprises' rights of self-management in manpower, finance and material, and in production, supply and marketing, and do very well at linking up economic interests, economic responsibilities, and economic results. To liven up commerce, the key also lies in expanding the self-management rights of the basic level shops. We should insure that the shops have certain rights in business management, pricing, retention of a percentage of profit, use of bonuses, and personnel matters, under the guidance of the state plans.

"In restructuring the economic system, we cannot wait until the upper levels have devised a complete set of methods; the work must be carried out from bottom to top, beginning with the frontline of production and the basic levels. Improving and strengthening leadership, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: The leading cadres at all levels must at first keep cool heads and divide one into two in viewing work. Secondly, they must improve their leadership style. Thirdly, they must attach great importance to cultivating and promoting people of talent. Fourthly, they must be diligent in study."

Comrade Zhao Ziyang said in conclusion [begin recording]: "Delegates, committee members and comrades, 1979 will soon end and 1980 is imminent. We are now leaving the 1970's [words indistinct] and striding into the 1980's filled with hopes. This decade will be of decisive importance for the four modernizations. We must hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we must further strengthen the unity of the leadership groups at all levels, the unity of cadres and masses, and the unity of the Han with people of all nationalities. We must do our work with great enthusiasm and a militant attitude, continue to implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, and Comrade Ye Jianying's national day speech, and strive to fulfill all the tasks put forward by this session." [end recording]

## BRIEFS

YUNNAN NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY--While insuring the fulfillment of the production of products for military use, the national defense industry in Yunnan has also effectively developed production for civilian use. The leading departments and enterprises concerned have set up organs for obtaining the production of products for civilian use, formulating plans and insuring their quality. The products for civilian use now include metal tools, chemical material, parts for optical instruments, machinery, instruments and meters, electric appliances for household use and inland river boats. Other electric products, including television sets, record players and fans, are also on their way to the markets. High quality products, including motorbikes, refrigerators, air-conditioners, clocks, wristwatches and sewing machines, are now being produced on a trial basis. Some are being produced in small quantity, while others are beginning to enter the foreign trade markets. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Dec 79 HK]

LAST LINE



I. 7 Jan 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTH REGION

R 1

BEIJING CELEBRATES NEW YEAR; LIN HUIJIA VISITS TROOPS

OW011240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 1 (XINHUA)--Ease and confidence mark the New Year Day mood in Beijing. Families in their holiday best took advantage of clear skies to visit the Summer Palace, the Beijing Zoo and other parks in the city proper and on the suburbs. According to a spokesman of the city's public transport company, 2548 buses and trolley-buses, doubling the number on ordinary days, will be moving the heavy traffic. The New Year's Day is an occasion for family re-union, especially those with the younger people working on the outskirts or outside Beijing Municipality coming home.

Festival shopping has been lively. Manager Xu Junquan of the Xidan food market, one of the five biggest in Beijing, told XINHUA that the number of customers yesterday was estimated at 80,000, three times the normal daily flow. The city's biggest department store on Wangfujin Street sold 2.2 million ready-made garments in 1979, as against 1.85 million in 1978.

Yesterday afternoon, a party was held in the city Children's Palace for Chinese and foreign children. Students in many colleges and universities danced yesterday evening to bring in the new year.

The Central T.V. Station yesterday evening offered shows of acrobatics, music, new films and comic cross-talks that the people in the north like. The shows lasted until after midnight, two or three hours longer than the station's usual evening programme. On this morning's T.V. programme was a new opera on the historical Long March of the Chinese Red Army in the 1930's.

While most of the people of Beijing are on holiday, workers in the city's major factories and mines continue their schedule of production. The steel plant under the Capital Iron and Steel Company turned out 1416 tons of steel in the first shift ending at eight o'clock this morning, 171 tons more than planned. The plant fulfilled its 1979 plan for output 18 days ahead of schedule.

Today, Mayor Lin Huijia joined a delegation to visit troops in Beijing. Other municipal leaders are in factories and people's communes.

REPORT ON NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS IN NEI MONGGOL, TIANJIN

SK041318 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports on new year celebrations in the north region:

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT on 1 January 1980 carries a report on a grand soiree held on the evening of 31 December to hail the 1980 new year festival. According to the report, more than 5,000 army men and civilians of various nationalities participated in this soiree, which was held at the Nei Monggol Gymnasium. The soiree was attended by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee; Ting Mao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; Kong Fei, governor of the regional people's government; Kui Bi, chairman of the autonomous regional CPFG committee; and Huang Hou, commander of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District.

The report notes that also present at the soiree were Liu Jingping, secretary of the regional CCP committee; Zhang Pengtu, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee; Wang Yilun, Sung Lanfeng, Shen Xinfu, Han Feng, Qi Junshan, Se-yin-ba-ya-er, and Bao-ri-le-dai, vice chairmen of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress; Yun Shiyang, Lie-er-ge-le, Chen Bingyu, Ba-tu-ba-gen and Li Binsan, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional people's government; Wang Zaitian, Peng Sike, Wang Jiangong, Liang Yiming and Wang Haishan, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional CPDCC committee; (Ta La), (Dong Ruqiang), and (Li Cunyi), political commissars and deputy commanders of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District; (Guo Feng), (Song Guozhu) and (Li Zhanxie), deputy political commissars of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District; (Li Yongfen), (Bao-yin-za-bu), (Chang Ming), (Liu Qingxiao), (Bai Shengke) and (Bao Shangdiao), advisers of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District; Li Wenjing, president of the autonomous regional people's higher court; (Han Shijing), chief procurator of the autonomous regional people's procuratorate; and Bu He, first secretary of the Hohhot Municipal CCP Committee. The soiree was presided over by Bu He.

The same newscast also carries a comfort letter sent by the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government on 31 December to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the region, the people's armed policemen, the militia, families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, demobilized soldiers and retired veteran Red Army soldiers.

Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 31 December carries a recorded new year's message by Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. In the message, he extended greetings to workers, army men, intellectuals and people from all walks of life, reviewed work in the past year and set forth tasks for 1980--implementing policy for economic adjustment, carrying out education, culture and other work, rectifying social order and improving people's daily life.

Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 1330 GMT on 1 January 1980 carries a report stating that on 1 January, leading comrades of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang and Yan Dakai, and responsible comrades of departments, committees and offices concerned of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Tianjin Municipal Council of Trade Unions, the municipal CYL committee and the municipal women's federation visited workers and commune members who continued to work on the New Year Day.

#### WANG QIAN ATTENDS SHANXI NEW YEAR GALA PARTY

OWO31935 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Text] On New Year's Eve, more than 4,000 army men and civilians of Taiyuan, Shanxi, held a grand New Year gala party to greet the promising 1980's with lofty sentiments and aspirations. Attending the party were responsible persons of the Shanxi provincial party, government and military organs, including Wang Qian, Iao Guibo and Ruan Bosheng. Zhang Jianmin, deputy provincial governor, and (Shu Guozhu), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, addressed the gala party, calling on all army men and people to closely rally around the party Central Committee during the new year, work with one heart and mind, go all out, aim high and strive to build a modern and powerful socialist state.



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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

S 1

## NORTHEAST REGION

## NORTHEAST REGION HOLDS NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS

SK021316 [Editorial Report] The following is a roundup of reports on new year celebrations in the northeast region:

Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 December carries a short report on army-civilian soirees held on 31 December and a report on a tea party for scientists sponsored by the provincial scientific and technological association on the same day. According to the former report, the soirees were attended by Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of the province; Li Jianbai, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wen Minsheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, first secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Harbin Municipal Revolutionary Committee; Zhao Dezun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Wang Yilun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Chen Jianfei and Wang Jinzi, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; (Wang Zhao), Zhang Shijun and (Chen Jifeng), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Zhao Zingyuan, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the provincial military district; Hou Jie, (Gao Lu) and (Fu Yunqing), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee; Ni Wei, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wang Zhaozhi, Du Guoping and Bai Qing, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Wang Caoli, Wei Zhimin and Wang Jun, deputy governors of the province; Wang Minggui, Tang Liandi, (Chi Jinzi) and Guo Shouchang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Zhao Xianshun, (Wang Pili), (Wang Zhenxing), (Duan Ziyue), (Ge Zhongyuan), (Liu Yunfeng), (Chu Youxing) and (Li Wanfu), leaders of the provincial military district; (Yan Jun), Xia Guangya, (Zhu Bingheng), (Zuo Zhuting), (Li Huimin), (Wang Zhongfu) and (Gu Pu), leading comrades of the PLA units stationed in the province; (Zhao Quoqiang), (Gao Heng), (Wang Huacheng), (Yao Xuru) and (Zhang Ping), deputy secretaries of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee; and (Guo Fenghe) and (Zhang Ru), leading persons of the Harbin Garrison District. According to the latter report, the tea party was attended by Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, as well as (Xao Liming), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Li Rui, deputy governor of the province.

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 30 December reports that the provincial CPPCC committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee held a new year forum on 30 December. The report states that in addition to responsible persons of various democratic parties and nonpartisan personages, the forum was attended by Zhang Lin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee; Huang Oudong, second secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Li Huang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Chen Enfeng and Lou Erkang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 31 December carries a report stating that Ren Zhongyi, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Zhang Xincun and Guo Feng attended a new year tea party sponsored by the scientific and technical circle of the province on 31 December.

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 31 December reports that several army-civilian soirees were held in Shenyang on 30 and 31 December.

The report states that these soirees were attended by Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; leading persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial CPPCC committee and Shenyang Municipality including Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Bai Qian, Guo Feng, Shen Yue, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Wang Guangzhong, (Zhu Chuan), Liu Yiyun, (Chen Suzhi), (Zhang Tiejun), Wang Yingzhong, Zhao Chi, Zuo Kun, Zhang Zhiyuan, Chen Beichen, Tan Liren, Wang Kuncheng, Zhang Qingtai, Chen Enfeng, Zhang Yan, Lou Erkang, Chen Meifu, (Liu Tangpu), Zhu Weiren, Song Guang, Xiao Zuohan, (Deng Zhongru), (Wang Danbo), (Liu Zenghao) and (Wu Tieming); and leading persons of the Shenyang PLA units and PLA units stationed in Shenyang including Gan Weihai, Jiang Yonghui, Xiao Quanfu, Li Huamin, (Fu Zhenhua), Zou Yan, (Xie Youfa), Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Wu, (Du Ruixi), (Luo Shengfu), (Zeng Yongya), (Wu Jizhi), (He Qingzhi), (Wang Yuhuai), (Zhao Lantian), (Gao Ke), (Jin Minghan), (Tang Ai), (Zuo Yin), (Zhang Bin), (Teng Zemin), (Zhu Xinquan), (Li Nongtian), (Tian Bo), Zhai Zhongyu, (Li Gengsheng), (Wang Yafu), (Ai Fulin), (Jin Jian), (Jin Yishan), Yang Dayi and (Ma Ying). The same program also carries a short report stating that on New Year's Eve Ren Zhongyi, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Guo Feng, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Song Guang, (Wang Danbo), (Liu Zenghao), Li Desheng, (Fu Zhenhua), Liu Zhenhua and Zhang Wu visited the general army hospital and the No 202 hospital of the Shenyang PLA units, Dongba pharmaceutical general factory and Shenyang chemical plant to extend greetings to medical personnel and workers.

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 December reports that the Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee sponsored a film reception on 29 December for deputies of the National People's Congress and members of the national and provincial CPPCC committees in Changchun. The report states that leading persons attending the reception were Wang Ermao, Wang Daren, He Youfa, (Li Jingping), (Yu Lin), Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyong, Zong Xiyun, Song Renyuan, Li Youren, Xu Shouxuan, Fu Zhengsheng, Zhang Dexin, Zhang Kaijing, Cheng Shengsan, Cui Cai and Xiao Danfeng.

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 30 December carries two reports on a new year get-together for journalists and broadcast and publication workers and a tea party for professors and workers of social sciences which were held on 30 December. According to the reports, attending the get-together were Wang Ermao, Wang Daren, (Yu Lin), (Wang Jirong) and Li Beihuai and attending the tea party were (Yu Lin) and (Dong Shu).

Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 January carries a report on a soiree sponsored by the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees on 31 December. The report states that present at the soiree were leading persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Wang Ermao, Wang Daren, He Youfa, (Li Jingping), (Yu Lin), Zhang Shiyong and (Zhang Zhensheng); responsible person of the provincial CPPCC committee Li Youwen; leading persons of the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed in Changchun Su Junlu, (Liu Luming), (Liu Fengming), (Peng Zhongtao), (Liu Zhao) and (Yan Guoguang); and leading person of the Changchun municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Ren Qingyuan.

#### Additional Reports

SK041318 [Editorial Report] The following is a further roundup of reports on new year celebrations:

Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT on 2 January reports that on New Year's Day, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, and Wang Guangzhong, Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee, and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, visited Anshan Iron and Steel Company to extend new year greetings to workers and to encourage them to study the RENMIN RIBAO New Year's Day editorial.



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According to the report, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, Zhang Zhengde, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, Tang Dayi, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the provincial military district and (Ma Ying) political commissar of the provincial military district, visited brigades and a certain company of the PLA units on 2 January. According to the report, they toured the new residential buildings of the brigade members and wished them a happy life in the new year. During the new year period, Huang Oudong, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, visited leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units and encouraged them to make new contributions to the four modernizations. In addition, Comrade Huang Oudong, and Secretary of the provincial CCP committee Guo Feng, visited some sick veteran cadres at hospitals and at home.

Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 1 January carries a report on a new year forum held jointly by the Heilongjiang provincial and the Harbin municipal councils of trade unions for model workers on the afternoon of 1 January. According to the report, the forum was attended by Chen Jianfei, Lu Guang and (Wang Jun), vice governors of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, (Zhao Guoqiang), deputy secretary of the Harbin Municipal CCP Committee, and other provincial and municipal leading comrades as well as responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal councils of trade unions.

The same news cast also carries a circular issued by the Shenyang PLA units, calling on subordinate units to carry out support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities during the new year-spring festival period.

#### YE JIANYING WRITES NAME FOR HEILONGJIANG MINING COLLEGE

SK070952 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO report, Ye Jianying, Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, recently wrote in calligraphy the school name for Jixi Mining College. This college, founded last year by expanding the former Jixi Coal Mining School, is one of the eight Chinese institutes specializing in coal mining.

#### REN ZHONGYI DISCUSSES LIAONING'S COMMERCIAL WORK EFFORTS

SK070911 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, while talking about how to make commercial work more lively among the rural supply and marketing cooperatives, Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, said recently that it is better to adopt the method of collectively run commerce. Comrade Ren Zhongyi pointed out: Comrades of the supply and marketing cooperatives should not run commercial work on their own. It is necessary to revive and carry forward the intrinsic good qualities of collectively run cooperatives and carry out commerce by adopting the system of independent accounting and being responsible for one's own profit or loss. If cooperatives are being run in a successful way, the wages of their staff and workers may be higher than those working for the commercial departments run by the whole people.

The supply and marketing cooperatives in the province recently held a meeting of directors of municipal and prefectural cooperatives and some of the responsible comrades of the county grassroots cooperatives to discuss in particular how to run well the grassroots cooperatives in the rural areas and set forth several principles, suggesting that they should be run in accordance with the method of collectively run commerce. These principles are to be carried out at certain places on a trial basis.

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WANG FENG, OTHER XINJIANG LEADERS ATTEND NEW YEAR SOIREE

OW031937 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the Urumqi PLA units and the Urumqi Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a get-together of army men and civilians on the evening of 31 December to celebrate the new year.

The people's theater and the army men's club were brightly lit and full of laughter last night. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional people's government, the regional CPPCC committee and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Feng, Guo Linxiang, Zhou Renshan, Ismayil Aymat, Temur D. Mad, Song Zhime, Zhang Shigong, (Huang Luobin), (Xu Jiay) and Tan Youlin, attended the get-together with model workers and advanced individuals from industry and communications, capital construction, finance and trade, agriculture and animal husbandry, scientific and technical, culture and education, and health work fronts. Veteran Red Army fighters, family members of revolutionary martyrs, disabled army men, retired servicemen and representatives of commanders and fighters of the Urumqi PLA units, totaling some 1,800, also attended.

GANSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE HOLDS TEA PARTY

SK041318 [Editorial Report] The following is a report on a new year celebration:

Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1125 GMT on 31 December carries a short report on a new year tea party held by the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee and the United Front Work Department of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee on 30 December for all delegates to the National Congress of Federations of Industry and Commerce and to various democratic parties. According to the report, the tea party was attended by responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Gansu Provincial People's Congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Song Ping, Xiao Hua, Wang Shitai, Zhao Chuqi, Li Dengying, Xiao Jianguang, Liu Haisheng, Lan Wenzhao, Xie Songbo, Huang Zhengqing, Zheng Zhongyuan, (Fu Shengzhong), Su Song, Yang Hanlie, and Lu Weigong. The party was presided over by Wang Shijie, vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee. The report says Comrade Song Ping spoke during the party. On behalf of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, we extended new year greetings to all delegates and hoped they would make new contributions to the four modernizations and to the unification of the motherland in 1980.

GANSU LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN LANZHOU ENVIRONMENTAL WORK

SK031027 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 31 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our source, commanders and fighters of the leading organs of the Lanzhou PLA units, the Gansu Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Lanzhou, more than 3,100 people, worked in some organs, neighborhoods and schools in Lanzhou Municipality on 30 December. They dispatched 120 motor vehicles to help carry out environmental sanitation work. A warm atmosphere showing the army's love for the people and the people's support for the army prevailed everywhere they went.

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At approximately 0800, leading comrades of the Lanzhou PIA units and the Gansu Provincial Military District, including Xiao Hua and Song Ping, presented themselves as ordinary fighters and visited some areas such as the Lanzhou Medical College and Lanzhou University. They also visited some neighborhoods, including (Gaolan) Road, (Dongzhanxi) Road and (Minzhuxi) Road, to work with the masses in sweeping the ground and removing rubbish.

In the course of their work or during the break, leading Comrades Xiao Hua and Song Ping held cordial talks with the cadres and the masses of the areas in which they were helping in order to understand the masses' situation. At 2250, they went to (Yuzhong) Street near (Gaolan) Road to visit (Wang Ruilan), chairman of the No 2 neighborhood committee, and some households to ask about their daily life, employment of their children and the social order. An atmosphere of profound friendship and unity between the army and the civilians prevailed throughout these households.

#### NA WENRUI ATTENDS SHAANXI EDUCATION FORUM

HEO41042 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a forum in Xian from 11-15 December on education for the cadres of industry and communications fronts. Some 140 people participated, including provincial CCP committee responsible Comrades Na Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Li Erzhong, Zhang Ze and He Chenghua. Yu Mingtao and Li Erzhong gave speeches, and He Chenghua made a summation speech. The participants discussed the plans on and measures for training cadres in 1980 and 1981.

They maintained: "In the past year, our province's cadres on the industry and communications fronts have made very great achievements in education work. By the end of November, the units at the county or regimental level and above had held 615 study courses and had trained on a rotational basis some 2,000 cadres, or 30 percent of the leading cadres from enterprises at the county or regimental level and above. Through study, they have scored definite results, enhanced their theory level, and have corrected their ideological line. They have become more familiar with the fundamental economic law of socialism and have enhanced their spontaneity for doing work in accordance with economic laws. At the same time, they have studied the knowledge of enterprise management and have enhanced their spontaneity for grasping management, quality and profits.

A number of units at the forum related their experiences in doing a good job of educating the enterprise cadres. However, the low levels in management and technology have become a serious obstacle for realizing the four modernizations. Statistics show that only one-fourth to one-third of the leading cadres of enterprises in our province thoroughly understand their profession of technology and management. This gives further importance to the training of cadres.

The forum formulated the following plans for training cadres: "The cadres at the county, or regimental level and above in the industry and communications fronts throughout the province must generally be trained once in the next 3 years. At the same time, it is necessary to conduct strict and serious examinations in accordance with the merits of : cadre management in order to conform to the needs of the developing situation as soon as possible and to speed up the pace of the four modernizations."

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